

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

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NUM ILLOS VIS CAPERE ?

by R. C. Willey, F.R.N.S.

The words RENUM ILLOS VISCAPE, on the reverse of the mysterious tokens called Vexator Canadiensis, have been shown to be NUM ILLOS VIS CAPERE, the legend being broken by the date 1811. Freely translated, the legend means, "Wouldn't you like to catch them?" Does this question refer to the fur-bearing animals, or to the issuers of counterfeit coins uttered in protest against an arbitrary government? Both interpretations of the inscriptions are plausible.

These interesting and barbarous pieces originated in Montreal or Quebec about 1835, or shortly afterward. They are satirical pieces issued in protest against the government of the day, but the third letter of the obverse legend was deliberately made vague in form. This was done to protect the issuers, who, if caught, would be able to plead that their pieces did not ridicule the government but were intended to honour the fur trade. The shagginess of the bust of the first variety made this interpretation plausible.

Three varieties of the tokens are known. The first, Breton 558, bears a shaggy bust to left, with a legend usually read VEXATOR CANADIN SIS. The N's of the second word are reversed, and the third letter of the first word is curiously indeterminate in form. The reverse bears a seated female figure to left, roughly resembling the figure of Britannia. The legend is NUM ILLOS VIS CAPERE, broken up by the date 1811, in such a way that it appears to be RENUM ILLOS VISCAPE. The reverse type was lightly cut, and seldom shows in full on the coin.

The second variety, to the writer's knowledge, may be unique. It bears a very crude bust to left, similar to that of the "blacksmith" token Wood 36, with the date 1810 below. The same reverse as the first variety was used for this piece.

The third, Breton 559, shows a smaller, less shaggy bust to the left, with a star below. The legend has usually been read VEXATOR M L CANADIENSIS. Though the N's of the second word are normal, the third letter of the first word is again indeterminate. The obverse is usually weakly struck, few specimens showing the M L. The reverse bears a female figure as before, with the same reverse legend. There are three six-pointed stars - one below the LL of ILLOS, one at OS, and one between the head and the V of VIS.

The tokens have been described since 1869 by Sandham, Leroux, Kingsford, Atkins, Breton, McLachlan, Charlton, Taylor and James, and the writer. It is interesting to note that McLachlan was the only one of the early writers to notice the additional M L in the obverse legend of Breton 559. Varieties dated 1811 on the obverse have been listed in the past, as have varieties inscribed RENONILDS VISCAPE and RENUNTER VISCAPE, but no such varieties as these have been seen in Canada.

The traditional theory regarding the origin of these pieces states that they were satirical tokens issued in the days of Sir James Craig, governor of Lower Canada from 1807 to 1811. The obverse is said to depict Craig and to be inscribed VEXATOR CANADIENSIS, the legend meaning "The Tormentor of Canada." The reverse type was made to resemble Britannia in order to facilitate circulation as halfpennies. The reverse legend is said to be a taunting question aimed at the authorities and referring to the issuers. Historically, this theory seems plausible. Sir James Craig governed harshly even for those times. In his zeal to assert British authority he tolerated no opposition, dissolving Assemblies which would not do his bidding. He suppressed a Quebec newspaper, arresting its printer, because of opposition to his aims. Six members of the Assembly were at one time arrested and held without trial, although shortly afterwards released. Late in 1811 Craig resigned on account of ill-health, and left the colony smouldering with resentment.

The traditional theory is refuted by the workmanship of the coins. The coins are too light in weight and too crudely made to have been accepted as halfpennies as early as 1811. In 1811 no copper coin weighing less than 120 grains would be accepted as a halfpenny. Lightweight coins appeared in small amounts in 1814, but they were only grudgingly accepted. Not until 1816 did the first halfpenny tokens weighing less than 100 grains circulate. Such light coppers did not become numerous till after 1820, and nothing as crude as the Vexators would be accepted until nearly 1830. By 1825 they had become such a nuisance that the government passed an act forbidding the further importation or issue of private tokens. In view of these facts, the Vexators would never have been accepted, since they range in weight from 40 to 100 grains. The date 1811 is therefore an antedate to evade the law, which did nothing to eliminate private tokens dated before 1825. Thousands of anonymous pieces dated 1812 to 1820 were poured into circulation when this defect of the law was discovered.

The second theory of the origin of these pieces, taking their workmanship into consideration, states that they were satirical pieces issued about 1835 or shortly afterwards, and alluded to King William IV as the Tormentor of Canada. His Majesty, who expressed himself in a horrifying blend of Hanoverian bluntness of speech and strongly nautical profanity, held definite views on the administration of colonies. The King's instructions to Lord Gosford, sent by the government to examine affairs in Canada with a view to possible improvement of the situation, were contrary to the instructions of the Cabinet. Lord Gosford's mission to Canada was torpedoed by the angry King before it was ever begun. The King told the Cabinet that Lower Canada had been taken by the sword and that it was necessary to assert the prerogative of the Crown. Lord Gosford was told, "I'll never consent to alienate the Crown Lands or make the Council elective. The Cabinet, my lord, is not my Cabinet, but they had better take all, or by God I'll have them impeached." Thus did the Sailor King qualify for the title of Vexator Canadensis.

A revolutionary third theory has recently been postulated on the other side of the Atlantic. It was presented in a paper by R.H.M. Dolley, M.R.I.A., now of Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland, and J.P.C. Kent, Ph. D., of the British Museum.

In this paper, read at the January 1963 meeting of the British Numismatic Society, the authors state that the bust is that of a typical Canadian trapper in a shaggy fur hat and cape, and that the legend ought to read VENATOR CANADIENSIS (a Canadian trapper). The reverse legend is completely in harmony with this interpretation. The theory is based on the shagginess of the bust and the vague form of the so-called "X" of the obverse inscription.

Since this theory was developed from the examination of a single specimen, it was felt necessary to examine as many as possible before attempting to support or refute the new theory. Accordingly the next two years were spent by the writer in correspondence and in examination of nearly fifty specimens, directly and in photographs. It became evident that the Dolley-Kent theory could not be brushed aside by anyone seriously interested in the Colonial coinages of Canada. Though those who believe that the letter is an "X" point out that it would be highly unusual even on such crude coins as these to use more than one style of lettering in a given inscription, they could not explain why the "X" was made so indefinite in form.

The reconciliation of the "Vexator" and "Venator" interpretations also came from across the Atlantic. It was R.C. Bell of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who first said that the tokens were intended by the issuers to be interpreted in two ways. Mr. Bell, on examination of the writer's specimens, said that the third letter was deliberately made vague to facilitate a double meaning, the issuers taking a leaf from the experience of the makers of the "Bungtown" forgeries of English and Irish regal copper of the eighteenth century. The "Bungtown" forgers combined meaningless legends with accurate types in order to plead, on arrest for forgery, that they were making gaming counters instead of false coins. A similar plea, to the effect that the pieces were medalets honouring the fur trade, could be entered by the issuers of the Vexators if they had been arrested for forgery and sedition. In this case it was a double evasion, for the shaggy type and the vague third letter would circumvent the laws against forgery and sedition, and the antedate 1811 would evade the law of 1825 against private tokens.

Much of the mystery surrounding these interesting tokens has at last been dispelled, and the story of their having been issued in the days of Sir James Craig has been refuted for all time. The purpose of the tokens is now known, and the way in which the issuers secured their immunity to legal action by the government in the event of detection is also known. The time of the issue has been established at about 1835 or shortly afterwards, the tokens being issued as a satirical protest against the arbitrary government of the day. King William IV may have been the individual singled out for this criticism, or perhaps some particularly haughty and offensive member of the Chateau Clique.

There remains only the identification of the issuers, and this is still a matter of conjecture. Perhaps they were numismatists, for numismatists would be most likely of all people to know how the "Bungtown" issuers protected themselves from the toils of the law. Numismatists or not, the issuers of the Vexators were educated men, for no ordinary utterer of false coin would have sufficient knowledge of Latin to compose inscriptions as original as these.

-A SHORT NOTE ON THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF TWO BRITISH COLUMBIA
TRADE TOKENS WITH BACKGROUND NOTES ON METALS.

by Ronald greene

Paper chromatography is a relatively new method of chemical analysis. At the University of Victoria a method is being developed which can show the presence of over two dozen metals from a very tiny sample and in conjunction with a spectrometer (by photometric integration) the composition can be relatively accurately determined. The probable limit of error in the tests reported below is an absolute 2% , which is to say that the 73% copper shown in test "A" is most likely between 71% and 75% .

Two tokens were selected. Both were 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ tokens of Thurman Tobacconist, Nelson, B.C. Both appeared well used and from identical dies. Sample "A" had the usual white color associated with these tokens. Sample "B" had a more marked reddish tinge and it appeared to have been cleaned by an acid. Filings were taken from the edges. The first or surface filings were discarded and the analysis run from the newly exposed surface. The following results were obtained :

	A	B
Copper (Cu)	73%	75%
Nickel (Ni)	21	19
Zinc (Zn)	5	5

The above results may be considered identical within the limits of the method of analysis. Furthermore, the following metallic elements were confirmed as not being present : Bismuth, Iron, Aluminum, Lead and Tin. The figures do not total 100% as they have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Thus it can be concluded that the two tokens were struck from a "Nickel-Silver" alloy. One, incidentally, that is not a standard today. Alloys , as machinery , can become obsolete. Different compositions that have the same properties but cost less or those that have better properties at the same or less cost often replace them. This alloy could also be called "German Silver".

The following definitions and explanations are offered :

ALLOY - A metal material containing two or more elements.

WHITE METAL - This term is usually reserved for an alloy mainly composed of tin, lead and antimony with the addition of copper, zinc, bismuth or arsenic depending upon the intended use. White metals are used for bearing material (babbitt) , solder, type metal, dishes (pewter), as well as medals. The recent list of B.C. trade tokens listed nickel-silver, cupro-nickel, german silver, pewter (a true white metal) as white metal pending more satisfactory means of identification than color.

NICKEL-SILVER - The name given to any number of different alloys of copper, nickel and zinc which resemble silver. Copper is the dominant element of nickel-silver. The name GERMAN-SILVER is also

used for a number of the nickel-silver alloys but is rarely used in the trade today.

CUPRO-NICKEL - The name given to alloys containing only copper and nickel, in which copper is the dominant element. Differentiation between cupro-nickel and nickel-silver by sight alone is impossible to all intents and purposes. Occasionally difficulty will be encountered in differentiating between silver, plated brass, nickel-silver and cupro-nickel. It helps to have on hand known samples (silver dime, cupro-nickel flying eagle cent, etc.) True white metals have a different appearance and aluminum is much lighter than any other commonly encountered metal or alloy.

ACID-CLEANED - When comparing the color of two tokens note if either has been cleaned in an acid solution. Generally an acid cleaned token will show a frosted surface which results from the acid attacking the more highly stressed points at a greater rate than the less highly stressed points. Uneven stresses were set up when the token was struck. Furthermore, an acid-cleaned token may show a quite different color than a token that has not been cleaned as was the case in the two tokens analyzed.

A SELECTED LIST OF ALLOYS:

	Copper	Nickel	Zinc	Tin	Lead
Canadian Cents (1942-)	98	-	1½	½	-
Gilding Metal	95	-	5	-	-
Jewelry Bronze (shown as brass on lists)	87½	-	12½	-	-
U.S. Flying Eagle Cents	88	12	-	-	-
Cupro Nickel	70	30	-	-	-
Yellow Brass	65	-	35	-	-
Nickel Silver (65-18)	65	18	17	-	-
Nickel Silver (55-18)	55	18	27	-	-
Nickel Silver (65-12) also called German Silver	65	12	23	-	-
Nickel Silver 20%, a casting alloy	64	20	8	4	4
Pewter	0-3.5	-	-	74-89	0-20

THE AARON BALL TOKEN

by Ronald Greene

Ball's Cash / Store / Comox, B.C.
Good For / \$190 / In Trade

Alum. 25mm square

A. B. "Charlie" Ball came out to Canada in 1910 from England where he had had a store for a number of years. For a while he worked at various places in the area and then he managed the Comox branch (the Bay Store) of McPhee & Morrison. About October 1, 1913 he bought the store and stock and ran it until about 1930 when he sold to a Mr. Ellis. He then moved to Royston and operated a store until his death in 1942.

Neither his daughter, Winifred, who helped to run the store after she returned from school in Victoria in 1920 nor Harold Watkinson, a nephew (but of the same age as Mr. Ball) and close friend who ran the store while Mr. Ball took a holiday in the old country recall Ball ever using a token. Mr. Watkinson arrived in Comox in 1904, returned to England for a short time - long enough to talk Charlie Ball into coming out - and settled permanently in 1909.

Ball either advertised as "A. B. Ball" or the "Bay Store" which together with the above information would lead us to believe that the token is a rejected pattern or a sample made "on spec" by a token manufacturer. The token is in the Provincial Archives but unfortunately its origin is unknown.

As the Ball store was a general store handling hardware, groceries, dry goods - especially shoes - the large value of the token would be understandable.

Mr. Ball's initials stood for Aaron Bonser (or Bonsor, an old family name the spelling of which no one was ever certain). The nickname "Charlie" arose from an incident in apprenticeship in England. One day Mr. Ball was working out in the back of the store when he heard someone call "Charlie" a few times. His curiosity aroused, he went to the front of the store to ask who Charlie was and was informed that HE was Charlie. The nickname stuck for the rest of his life although M. B. Ball, his brother, always called him Aaron.

THE JAMES T. BROWN TOKEN

by Ronald Greene

J. T. Brown / Cumberland / B.C.
Good for / 25¢ / in Trade

Alum. Round 25½mm

James Brown was born at Buckhaven on the Firth of Forth in Scotland in the year 1893. In 1909 his father and an older brother, Robert, came to Cumberland. Jim followed in 1910 and his mother and another brother, Tom, in 1911. Because of the numbers of Browns in Cumberland to distinguish, the family members all adopted the middle initial of "T". This came from the mother's maiden name of Thompson.

Jim Brown worked in the mines until an accident in 1920 in which he had one eye badly damaged, one side of his face scarred and lost three fingers.

The company (Canadian Collieries) helped Brown set up the Past-Time Club, and he received a liquor licence within a year of his injury. The B. C. Directory listings very politely show Brown as a confectioner. The club was a center of activity for the sporting crowds for a number of years. Brown, at one time, was the manager of the local soccer team. The club was situated across from the King George Hotel.

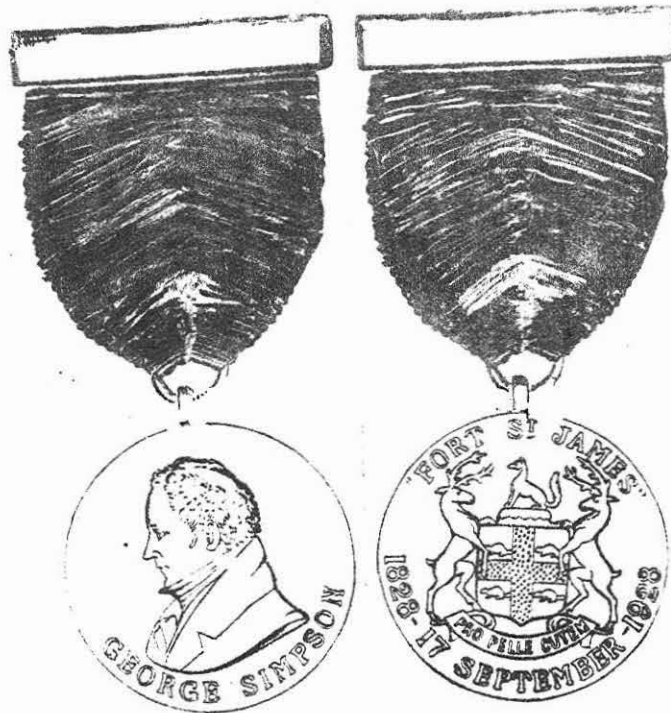
The tokens served much the same purpose as a number of the "Service Check" tokens which were in use along with the "Locker" system. It is not known if there were other denominations than the 25¢ size.

In 1925 Brown sold the club to Bill Walker and J. L. Brown (no relation) who ran it for about a year. They left the licence in J. T. Brown's name since they were still working for the company and when the licence expired they closed down the club.

James T. Brown moved to Vancouver when he sold the club and worked for the City of Vancouver until his death in 1956.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S
FORT ST. JAMES MEDALS.

by Larry Gingras, F.R.N.S.



Probably no other name in the history of the fur trade in Canada stands out more prominently or is spoken with higher regard than that of Sir George Simpson, the Scotsman from County Rosshire, who more than any other individual was chiefly responsible for restoring order to the fur trade after years of rivalry between the Hudson's Bay Company and its main competitor, the North-West Company.

Following the union of the two companies in 1821, one of the most important problems facing the Company was to consolidate this union and to dispell the hostility built up between the men of both companies. This would be no easy task. It would call for a leader of strong character, and one free from prejudice towards men of the North-West Company. Such a man was George Simpson.

In 1820, Simpson, at the age of twenty eight, was sent by the London office to the Athabasca District - into the very heart of a North-West Company stronghold. During the year he spent in the Athabasca, he strengthened the Company's position and showed such great leadership that following the union he was appointed Governor of the Northern Department of Rupert's Land. Five years later he was also placed in charge of the Southern Department, and in 1839 he became the Governor - in - Chief of Rupert's Land.

Simpson made many journeys throughout Company territory, eliminating waste and luxuries and imposing rigid discipline. Through his efforts stability was brought to the fur trade and raised out of the chaotic state into which it had fallen. In 1841 he was knighted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, later retiring to Montreal where he passed away in 1860.

Many historians will agree that of all the journeys undertaken by Simpson through Company territory, the most important was that which began in the summer of 1828 and took him and his party from York Factory, on Hudson's Bay, to the Pacific Coast. The main purpose behind this trip was to further consolidate the union and to spread goodwill among officers and men of both companies as well as among the Indians.

On the morning of September 17th 1828 the party arrived at Fort St. James where arrangements had been made for the triumphant entry of the Governor of Rupert's Land. Simpson, who insisted on great pomp and ceremony for all such occasions, made his gallant entry on horseback accompanied as usual by his piper, Colin Fraser, in full highland costume. The party was received at the fort by James Douglas who was later to become Sir James Douglas, the first Governor of British Columbia.

Fort St. James was established early in 1806 by Simon Fraser while in the employ of the North-West Company. This post (originally called New Caledonia Post) is situated on Stuart Lake, approximately one hundred miles west of the City of Prince George and was the second post to be built west of the Rockies. It is interesting to note that when Fraser descended the river bearing his name in 1808 he was accompanied by Jules Quesnell, after whom the Quesnell River was named by Fraser, and whose gold membership medal in the famous Beaver Club has been preserved to this day and is now in an Eastern Canadian cabinet.

The centennial of Simpson's visit to Fort St. James was celebrated on September 17th 1928 with the Governor of the Company, Charles Vincent Sale, re-enacting the part played by Simpson one hundred years before.

To commemorate this event, the Company ordered two hundred bronze and fifty sterling medals from Elkington and Company of London, England. The medals have the customary blue ribbon with clasp.

During the festivities, which began early in the day and continued well into the evening, Governor Sale presented the commemorative medals to leading Indians, employees of the Company, and to the guests.

We are indebted to the Hudson's Bay Company's London office for supplying us with statistics pertaining to the medals.

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"Sun Tavern" - Canadian Blacksmith Token	J. D. Ferguson
Weyburn Security Bank 1911 - 1931	C. C. Tannahill
The Frederick Paine Token	Ronald Greene
The E. & T. Raper Token	Ronald Greene
The Devins & Bolton Counterstamps	Maurice M. Gould
The Tokens of James Mervyn	Scott A Simpson & Donald M. Stewart
Draney's Cannery Tokens	Scott Simpson
The Hudson's Bay Company's Vancouver Pioneers' Association Medals	Larry Gingras

"SUN TAVERN" - CANADIAN BLACKSMITH TOKEN

By J. D. Ferguson, F.R.N.S.



All Canadian numismatists have been intrigued through many years by the interesting stories associated with the so-called "Blacksmith" tokens.

Long recognized as one of the most interesting Canadian series, and collected by all distinguished numismatists of the past, the traditional story persisted that these tokens were largely if not wholly the work of a blacksmith in Montreal who coined his own tokens from scrap metal, and with dies he had himself prepared, to buy his pint of beer as he finished his day's work.

The story continues that he was a former employee of the Royal Mint in London who knew the rudimentary elements of striking coins and tokens.

Having found two of the "Sun Tavern" tokens in a "junk" box in a Toronto store in 1945, and having previously purchased the example of this token which I already had in my collection from another Toronto dealer a few years earlier, I gave a more careful examination to the design characteristics of these tokens and came to the conclusion that they were not all the work of one man.

My next step was to check which of the more outstanding Canadian collections of that period had this token. It was in the collections of Mr. Heal, Dr. Bateman of Toronto, Mr. Gibbs of Hamilton, in three of the more outstanding collections in Montreal, and in two of the outstanding Maritimes collections, but was missing from a number of other outstanding Canadian collections. In inquiring from those who had the token in their collections, I found that three of these numismatists had secured their token from the Toronto area.

With the help of the late Norman Mason, I asked him to check the Toronto directories in that city's famous library for the period 1815 to 1840. At that time they had such a directory for 1833 and another one for 1837. The 1837 directory lists a "Rising Sun Inn" on Newgate Street (no number given) and the proprietor is given as James Watson. In examining the same directory under the name "Watson", there was an entry for James Watson, giving his address as the Rising Sun Tavern.

In the earlier 1833 directory there is no mention of James Watson, but there is a John Watson shown as a tinsmith. The location given of the old tavern would be close to the northeast corner of Victoria and Adelaide Streets.

I have mentioned that John Watson is shown as a tinsmith in the 1833 directory. The 1837 directory lists James Watson both as the proprietor of the Rising Sun Tavern and tinsmith.

I believe it is a fair deduction that a tinsmith, because of working with metals and handling the tremendous variety of half-penny then in circulation in old Toronto, as a tavern proprietor, might be inclined to strike his own tokens.

From the above information I believe we can definitely place the Rising Sun token as coming from Toronto, and as struck by James Watson himself.

From the quality of workmanship it may be deducted that others in the Canadian Blacksmith token series may also have been struck in Toronto by Mr. Watson.

There is considerable additional research that awaits to be carried out in this series, but I believe this is a definite "break-through" to the effect that at least two men, one in Montreal and Mr. Watson in Toronto (and there well could be more) were responsible for the Blacksmith tokens as we know them today, and which were so admirably catalogued by Howland Wood, one of America's greatest numismatists.

A new work is needed in this series and I believe several of our numismatists are working towards such a publication at the present time. I am sure it would be welcome.

WEYBURN SECURITY BANK 1911 - 1931

by C. C. Tannahill

The new transcontinental railway going through the prairies in the 1880's brought in many settlers who primarily homesteaded close to the railroad. However, many went further afield with the result that in 1893 a railroad joined up Moose Jaw with South Portal, North Dakota. This opened up the fertile lands around the Souris River and this land of opportunity beckoned to many settlers from the States. In 1897 and 1898 many settlers arrived from the northern and central States and among them were six men who were to influence progress greatly in this territory. Alex Simpson, O. H. Hellekson, W.F. Murphy, Joseph Mergens, and John Erickson of Minnesota along with S.E. Oscarson of South Dakota were a group of visionaries who could see the promise of this new unsettled land. As a result, they formed the Canadian Investment Company, with headquarters in the newly founded settlement of Weyburn, which was founded on April 7th 1899. The object of the Company was to purchase 50,000 acres of this new land and bring in settlers. The land was purchased and after bringing in some settlers the Company branched out into the lumber business to better help their clients get established. In 1902, about the time that Weyburn was incorporated as a village, the Weyburn Security Company was formed and this new company took over all business of the Canadian Investment Company, except the original purchased land, and then expanded into real estate, general business, mortgage loans and banking.

A surge of settlers in 1902 and 1903, with Weyburn as the hub, resulted in Weyburn being incorporated as a town on August 5th 1903. The Weyburn Security Company expanded to meet the needs of the new settlers in all their requirements and opened branches in the surrounding towns of Yellow Grass, McTaggart, Halbrite and Midale.

By 1906 the Company's business had progressed so satisfactorily that it was approached by one of the banks to purchase their business, but instead of selling the management decided to expand even further. It was at this time that H.O. Powell, a cashier at the First National Bank at White Rock, South Dakota, was asked to come to Weyburn and take over management of the Weyburn Security Company. Operations of the Company included not only banking but real estate, general insurance and mortgage loans and it was felt that a competent man was required to handle all facets of the business. Under H. O. Powell, the business flourished and more branches were opened. In 1908 a branch was opened at Griffin, the first office was in a former granary. A short time later an office was opened at Colgate, where it is claimed the manager slept back of the counter in the one and only room which made up the premises. Another office was opened at Radville.

Activities of the Weyburn Security Company were confined to Southern Saskatchewan with the centre of operations at Weyburn and in 1910 a new head office was built there, which reflected the faith the company had in the future of Southern Saskatchewan. This was a period of tremendous influx of settlers and the company's business expanded even further. In 1910 the Company felt that they needed to compete more effectively with the chartered banks in the area they

were serving and the only answer was to apply for a charter themselves. So in 1911, in the names of the original six, together with J. A. McBride, N. D. McKinnon, Frank Moffat and H. O. Powell as Provisional Directors, a regular bank charter was applied for under the name of Weyburn Security Bank. This application, as granted by the Minister of Finance, named Alex Simpson as First President, Joseph Mergens as Vice-President and H. O. Powell as General Manager.

For the freshly chartered institution action soon came in the establishment of a new branch at Leeville, (later called Assiniboia) three days journey from Weyburn along the old 'Bone Trail'. With a tin cash box and the protection of a mastiff dog, temporary accommodation was obtained in the premises of the Rat Portage Lumber Company.

On the opening of the Leeville Branch, the Weyburn Security Bank received notification from the Union Bank of Canada that they should quit that territory and pointed out that they intended to open branches all along the railroad and having advertised this fact any company that offered competition was considered a usurper. This did not bother the Weyburn Security Company as they proceeded with their expansion plans in that area. It is interesting to note that in 1921 the Union Bank forwarded a complaint to the Minister of Finance, that the Weyburn Security Bank was paying 4% on deposits, which was above the going rates. No mention is made in the records of the Weyburn Security Bank whether they were reprimanded or not. In 1922 the Union Bank was in difficulty at Mossbank and here the Weyburn Security Bank purchased the business but not the building.

The Standard Bank of Canada had opened branches at Midale, Halbrite and McTaggart around 1910 in competition to the Weyburn Security Company but shortly after the Weyburn Security Bank came into being an arrangement was made with the Standard Bank and the Weyburn Security Bank took over the business of these offices.

In a territory 250 miles from east to west and 100 miles from north to south, the Weyburn Security Bank went about its business and expanded by adding about two new branches each year. Not all branches that opened were a success but the overall business was good. By 1921 there were 24 branches operating and records show that a 3½% semi-annual dividend was given on the paid up capital stock of the bank. The recession of the 1920's was felt by the bank and branches at Froude, Ardill and Darmody were closed, with the Manager of the Darmody branch, Paul Husby, going to Neville and opening up a branch there. In 1925 and the first half of 1926 the dividends declared by the bank were only a semi-annual dividend of 2½%. However, all was not bad as the bank benefited by the experience of the mild recession and in 1927 had 30 branches on the books and at the annual meeting declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½%. In 1928 two more branches were added but the one at Buffalo Gap failed to show a profit and was closed within the year. In 1929 several more branches were added making a total of 33 outlets for the bank. On December 24th, 1929 at the annual meeting a 3½% semi-annual dividend was declared and records show that the average number of borrowing customers per outlet was 169 and the average amount loaned was \$1,671.54. The financial statement shows assets of the bank at \$6,153,722.67.

At the start of 1930 the depression was being felt and on July 8th 1930 a semi-annual dividend of 2% was declared and a word of caution was advised. Being in a territory where farming was the only industry the Bank had no diversity in their depositors and found themselves in the position where their former depositors now wanted to borrow money. With the deposits dwindling there was no money to loan so the profits were not there and the shareholders were informed that there would be little likelihood of any dividends for the last six months of 1930.

In November, 1930, an offer to purchase came from the Imperial Bank of Canada, who did not have any branches south of the main line. This offer appeared as the only alternative to the directors and at a director's meeting in December it was decided that the offer should be accepted and proceedings started.

At a Director's meeting on January 24th, 1931, it was decided 'to propose to the shareholders that an agreement be made with the Weyburn Security Company Limited, whereby the consideration to be received from the Imperial Bank of Canada would be sold to that company and the Company would issue to each shareholder of the Bank of record on the books of the Bank at 12:00 o'clock noon on the 16th day of March, 1931, two (2) fully paid up shares of the stocks of that Company for each share of the stock of the Bank held by such shareholder, the balance of the value of the said consideration to be charged to a surplus account on the books of the Company. It would be a term of such an agreement that the Company should pay all expenses in connection with, and any other items incidental or necessary to, the winding up of the bank '.

All shareholders were notified of this decision and a special meeting of the shareholders was held on March 16th, 1931 at 12:00 o'clock noon at which time only 12 shareholders were present and 60 by proxy. All were in favor of the sale and the conditions as set forth by the Directors, so now it only awaited the approval of the sale by the Government. Around the 1st of April, Prime Minister Bennett, in his capacity of Federal Finance Minister, made the announcement at Ottawa that he had sanctioned the sale of the Weyburn Security Bank to the Imperial Bank of Canada, and May 1st was designated as the day when the Imperial Bank assumed responsibility for all assets and liabilities of the Weyburn Security Company.

When the Weyburn Security Company made application for the charter they also made application for the issuance of bank notes and the dating of the notes was timed to fit in with the commencement of business as a chartered bank. The order for the notes was placed with the American Bank Note Company, Ottawa, and notes dated January 3rd, 1911 were issued in denominations of \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00. The newly printed notes were shipped to the Head Office in Weyburn and were sent out to the various branches on requisition by the branch Managers. The requisition was to specify how many notes of each denomination were required and it was to be taken into consideration that the \$5.00 and \$10.00 notes would be shipped from Head Office in sheets of four (4) and the \$20.00 notes in sheets of two (2). The notes were to be cut by the Manager of the receiving bank and who was also responsible for the counter-signing of the notes before they were placed in circulation. The Manager was required to gather in all soiled and mutilated notes and have them ready to send

into Head Office when requested to do so. It was quite apparent that the officers of the Weyburn Security Bank wanted new notes available in each branch at all times and they appeared quite particular as to the condition of other notes being used. Their notes were very acceptable to the people of the region and it appears that 1925 was the peak year of circulation as records show \$858,910.00 as notes outstanding.

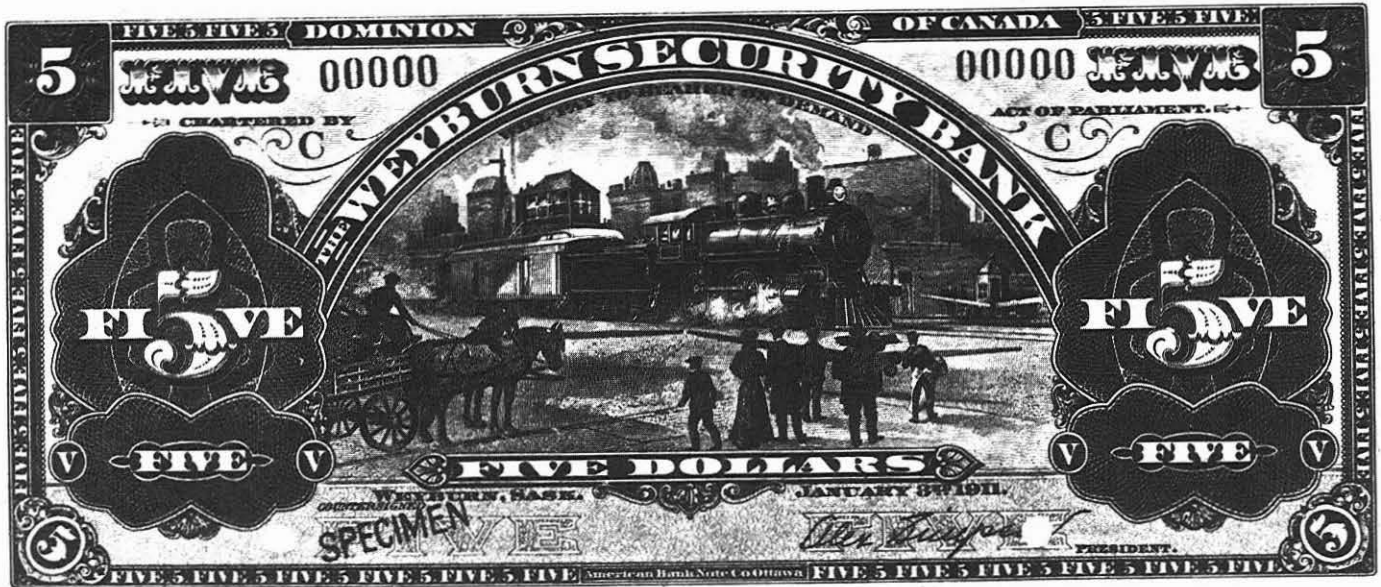
All soiled and mutilated notes when returned to Head Office were held until the next Director's meeting, at which time 3 Directors would count and burn the notes and the amount duly recorded. No records are available for the years before 1918 but the following burnings are recorded.

1918 - 2 burnings	-\$ 34,500.00	1925 - 4 Burnings	-\$156,000.00
1919 - 4 "	-\$ 94,000.00	1926 - 5 "	-\$523,000.00
1920 - 3 "	-\$ 86,000.00	1927 - 9 "	-\$608,000.00
1921 - 4 "	-\$136,000.00	1928 - 8 "	-\$730,000.00
1922 - 4 "	-\$324,000.00	1929 - 7 "	-\$783,000.00
1923 - 5 "	-\$427,500.00	1930 - 4 "	-\$323,000.00
1924 - 2 "	-\$ 48,500.00		

As the Imperial Bank was in the process of taking over the Weyburn Security Bank on February 2nd, 1931 at 3:15 P.M., three directors of the Weyburn Security Bank and two officials on the Imperial Bank counted and burned \$390,000.00 in soiled and mutilated notes, and made the necessary records of such destruction. On February 13th the same group burned \$77,500.00 and on March 12th destroyed \$59,000.00 of soiled and mutilated notes. As May 1st was the date when the Imperial Bank of Canada took over all assets and liabilities, all notes of the Weyburn Security Bank were brought into Weyburn and on April 29th at 3:00 P.M. three directors of the Weyburn Security Bank and two officials of the Imperial Bank counted and destroyed \$55,975.00 in soiled and mutilated notes and \$160,000.00 in unsigned notes.

With this burning the only bank that had its head office in Saskatchewan passed from the scene. It is now remembered by only a few old-timers and of course the collector of bank notes, who find that these notes are scarce. When the chartered banks of Canada lost their note issuing privileges an amount equal to the sum outstanding was turned over to the Bank of Canada to take care of any future redemptions. The Imperial Bank of Canada, of course, assumed the liabilities of the Weyburn Security notes and the amount on the books of the Bank of Canada as at December 31st, 1963 was \$15,445.00. Most of the notes known to be in existence are in the hands of collectors but this is only a small portion of the outstanding notes. Who knows, maybe tomorrow a cache in a safety deposit box, in a cream can or an old overstuffed sofa may bring forth enough notes to supply the demand. Yes, that Pot at the end of the Rainbow may contain Weyburn Security Bank notes instead of gold.

Special thanks to C. F. E. Carpenter of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and to J. Onstad of the Weyburn Security Company for their kind assistance.



American Bank Note Co. Ottawa.



THE FREDERICK PAINE TOKEN

by Ronald Greene

F. Paine/41/Ontario/St.
Good for/1/loaf/of/bread

Alum. Round 24mm

In 1906 Frederick A. J. Paine reluctantly entered the grocery business, taking over the store of his father-in-law, Henry Magee. Mr. Paine had earlier built the store beside his home on Ontario Street to give his father-in-law something to occupy his time.

In April of 1911 Paine moved next door from the wooden building at 41 Ontario Street to a new brick building which in addition to the store had five large suites upstairs. The building had been contracted out for \$4,000 but the builder took all the money that he received during construction paying neither workmen nor mill. As a result Paine was forced to pay \$7,000 for the building. The building still stands at 39-41 Ontario Street.

Before the first war Mr. Paine became badly crippled by arthritis and his eldest four sons helped in the business. During the war a sister also helped as the four became old enough to enlist and go overseas. George, Jack and Jim returned in 1919, but Fred., Jr. (second eldest) was killed overseas. There were eight sons and two daughters all told.

During the war the mortgage grew as Paine was unable to work. Consequently in early 1921 the boys moved the old wooden store out to Miller Avenue and allowed the mortgage holder to foreclose on the brick building. Mr. Paine died at the age of 65 about 1935. About 1921 Jim started the Burnside Wilkinson Bus and very naturally made Miller Avenue the end of the run as he was then living there. This bus line was later taken over by the Vancouver Island Coach Lines.

The 1905-06 City Directory lists Mr. Paine as a warehouseman for the B. Wilson Company, residence at 47 Ontario Street. The next directory, 1908, gives his residence as 39 Ontario. In 1909 he was first listed as a grocer, at 39 Ontario Street. The 1910-11 directory lists the grocery at 41 Ontario and his residence at 39 Ontario. Thus Paine could have introduced his bread token as early as 1910. The grocery sold Rennie Taylor bread, a firm later taken over by Weston's.

THE E. & T. RAPER TOKEN

by Ronald Greene

Ernie and Tom Raper were cousins. The two came to Victoria in 1901, Tom going to work for the Rogers' Dairy and Ernie for the McReas on Cedar Hill. Sometime not long after the two cousins started a dairy on the old Clark Farm on Richmond near Royal Jubilee Hospital. Shortly after they rented the McRae Farm on Cedar Hill. In 1912 they moved out to Burnside Road where they remained until they sold out to Northwestern Creamery in 1949. In 1912 they were joined by Ernie's sister, Mary. Tom married Mary, but Ernie never married. Ernie died in June 1959 and Tom died exactly one year later. Edward (Ted) Raper, another local producer-vendor, was not related to Ernie or Tom. ¹

At first the Rapers sold only quarts -- and these for 15¢ including $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cream. During the depression they started selling smaller bottles as many of their customers could not afford full quarts. In 1911, 12 and 13, the Dairy won the Sedgman Trophy for the best large farm (over 50 cows). This trophy was retired at the start of the Great War. The dairy generally had 100 milking cows and the 22 delivery horses were later replaced by 5 cars. The number of men employed on the farm was about 12.

The first token (A) was introduced about the time of the move to Burnside (1912). The source of these tokens is unknown. At present this token is quite common, more so than the later issue tokens. The later tokens were locally struck from dies which were probably made during the depression (evidence the style and the pint which was not sold before). The tokens redeemed by Northwestern Creamery after the sale were destroyed.

All three tokens are in aluminum.

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----------------|--------------|
| A. | E. and T. / Raper
Good for / 1 / quart | Octagonal, 26mm | c. 1912 |
| B. | E & T / Raper
1 / Pint | Round | 21mm c. 1932 |
| C. | E & T / Raper
1 / Quart | Octagonal, 26mm | c. 1932 |

-
1. The listing in the CNJ p 460 Vol. 4, (1959) shows E & T Raper (Cedar Hill, Victoria) whereas Ted Raper was known as the Cedar Hill Raper and Ernie and Tom were known as the Burnside Rapers.

THE DEVINS & BOLTON COUNTERSTAMPS

by Maurice M. Gould, F.R.N.S.

The Devins & Bolton token, Breton #569, was manufactured in England and shipped to Montreal, where it was seized at the Customs. Mr. Devins did not order the coins and therefore he did not accept them when a shipment came in, much to his surprise.

Through various means, however, a number did get into the hands of collectors and this piece is highly prized today, as it actually follows the size and style of the Canadian Victoria Large Cent.

Devins & Bolton, nevertheless, are best known numismatically for the counterstamps with the company name, which was stamped on many thousands of Canadian and foreign coins. I have found this to be one of the most common types made in North America and I believe it succeeded in its purpose -- the advertising of the well-known firm of druggists in Montreal.

The company obtained a quantity of U.S. large cents and counterstamped them and these are the stamps most often encountered. In my own collection I had all of the dates of U.S. large cents from 1826 through 1856 and seven or eight dates of earlier vintage, with the oldest being a 1798 date. This group included the 1821 and 1823 large cents, which are fairly scarce dates. In large cent varieties were included the 1824 over 22, 1826 over 25, 1828 small date, various small and large letters, 3 varieties of 1839, 1843, (2 of the 3 varieties), 1844 over 81, and 1851 over 81.

I believe from this information that many of the pieces must have been struck about 1856. I have never seen a stamp on an 1857 large cent, which is the last year of issue, and a scarce date.

The same counterstamp is to be found on quite a number of Canadian tokens, including the following: City Bank Penny of 1837, Quebec Half-penny, 1812 Half-penny plain, (Breton 961), Various Montreal Bouquet-Sou tokens, City Bank Half-penny, Leslie Half-penny (Breton 718), Bank of Upper Canada Half-penny, Half-penny token 1820 (Nova Scotis Breton 894).

Three different U.S. Colonials were also stamped -- a Vermont Cent, Connecticut Cent, and Massachusetts Cent.

A number of years ago I was shown several foreign coins with the Devins & Bolton striking, but unfortunately did not have a chance to record the information accurately.

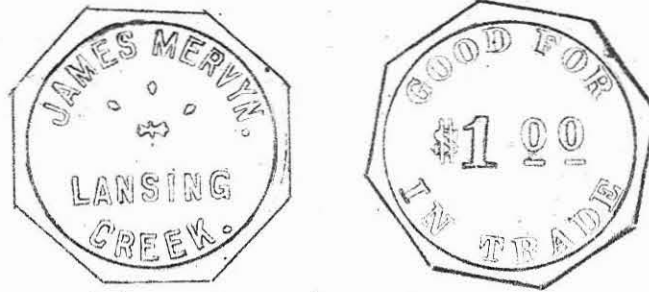
A variety is known where just the word "Bolton's" appears on several different Canadian tokens.

It is hoped that the above information will stimulate members of our Society and researchers to add other pieces so that eventually a comprehensive and fairly complete list will be available to all.

There are a number of collectors, such as Chris Faulkner, Ken Hallinbeck, and others, working on the counterstamp field, and it is hoped that all of their findings will eventually be published.

THE TOKENS OF JAMES MERVYN

by Scott A. Simpson and Donald M. Stewart



In the early days of the Canadian North West money was scarce and the fur traders often supplemented or entirely replaced the available currency with trading tokens. Collectors are familiar with the tokens of the Hudson's Bay Company., the Northwest Co., Lamson Hubbard and to a lesser degree those of Taylor, Drury & Pedlar. Least known of all are those of James Mervyn of Lansing Creek.

Mr. Mervyn was born on a farm near Monkton, Ontario in 1864 or 1865. As a young man he trained in Chicago as a carpenter, and from there worked his way across the United States and Canada. When the first whisper of the Klondike strike was heard in 1897 he owned a saw mill near Walla Walla, Washington. Upon hearing the news of the big strike he sold his saw mill and headed north but even then the best ground was already staked. In the booming economy of the Klondike a carpenter could make big money, but Mervyn had "gold fever" and tried several stampedes out of Dawson. The failure of the Duncan Creek stampede found him broke at Mayo.

With a few dollars worth of grub and a partner named Billy Bowes Mervyn became a trapper. Though neither had any experience, they did well and after two years in the bush came out with five hundred dark marten pelts which they took to Dawson to sell. The price there was so low that Mervyn took the furs to Vancouver. There he rented a store and advertised his own auction. So profitable was this venture that he decided to become a fur trader.

Some years earlier, about 1900, Frank Braine and Percival Nash had built a trading post at the junction of the Stewart and Lansing rivers then known as Lansing Creek. After operating this post for a couple of years they sold to a man named Farrel who remained there until Mervyn bought the business about 1905. Mr. Mervyn completely rebuilt the post, and with little trading experience but a natural shrewdness he built up a large trade. To this post came the Indian trappers from as far away as Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope and Fort MacPherson. The business was very successful until after the first World War when influenza wiped out half the Indian population. Others were gradually lured from the trap lines by the mines and wood cutting and logging companies then springing up. With the post finally becoming a losing proposition, Mervyn moved to Mayo, where he bought the largest hotel and store in town. As there were banking facilities in Mayo he advertised his tokens for redemption in 1938 and when they were redeemed threw them in the river. A few

were not turned in to be redeemed and so the collector who is fortunate enough to have one in his collection has a prized item. The Mervyn tokens are known in three different denominations with the obverse inscription being the same in all cases :

1. The \$1.00 token shown above is of aluminum and is 36mm
2. Good for/\$10.00/in trade Brass Oct. 30mm
3. Good for/\$20.00/in trade Brass Oct. 36mm

Mervyn operated his store and "Chateau Mayo" until 1948 when, his health failing, he sold out to the Northern Commercial Co. He then returned to Ontario in 1954 and remained there till his death in 1957.

These, briefly, are the highlights in the career of another of the veterans of the "Trail of 98", whose pioneer spirit led him to settle in the yukon and contribute the greater part of his life to the developement of the territory.

The authors wish to thank Mr. J. E. Wood for the considerable assistance he has given, without which much of Mr. Mervyn's past would have been untold.

The Trade Tokens of Ontario

Mr. Bowman's work on the trade tokens of Ontario is now in the hands of the printers and copies should be available within the next few weeks. This work consists of 110 pages and will be printed by the off-set process ; the finished book being about the size of the C.N.A. Journal.

DRANEY'S CANNERY TOKENS

by Scott Simpson

Born near London, Ontario in 1850 , Robert Draney came west to Victoria in 1874. Four years later he went up coast and worked in the Inverness Cannery on the Skeena River, and in 1879 worked in the Kennedy Island Cannery in the mouth of the Skeena.

In 1893, under the name of Namu Canning Co. he built and began operation of a plant at Namu on Fitzhugh Sound and also one at Kimsquit at the upper end of Dean Channel. In 1909, in order to hold workers during the off season, Mr. Draney built a sawmill at Namu which produced all types of lumber as well as net floats and salmon boxes. Thus he was able to hold his help on a year round basis.

In about 1906 a set of tokens was issued. These tokens were used until the business was sold to a partnership of Henry Doyle, D. Drysdale and D. Moore in 1912 and operated under the name of Draney's Fisheries Ltd.

The year 1915 saw the firm of R.V.Winch and Co. secure controlling interest in Draney's Fisheries, and in 1918 the company of R.V.Winch and Henry Doyle took over and renamed it Northern B.C. Fisheries. In 1924 Gosse-Millerd Ltd. purchased the plants at Namu and Kimsquit and in 1926 they were transferred to Gosse Packing Co., Ltd. Shortly after the Kimsquit plant was closed, fish from that vicinity being processed at other plants of the company. After the amalgamation of B.C.Packing and Fishing Co. Ltd. with Gosse Packing Co. in 1928 to form B.C.Packers Ltd. the two properties were transferred to that company.

Since the formation of B.C.Packers Ltd. the Namu plant has been closed but one year. This was in 1962 when the plant was almost totally destroyed by fire. The old sawmill, which had been converted to a net house in 1926, remained and still stands today. The processing plant was rebuilt immediately and was in operation for the 1963 season.

Mr. Draney, after selling his business in 1912, bought a small farm in the Murrayville district near Langley Prairie and lived there until his death in 1927.

The writer extends his sincere thanks to Mr. Draney's daughter, now in her eighties, and to Mr. J.B.Mutch for his co-operation. Mrs. Draney supplied much of the basic information. My thanks to Miss C.A.Lyons of the B.C.Packers Archives, who was able to supply nearly all of the dates and sequences of transfer, and also to Bob Eveleigh who did numerous errands for me and was much help in the writing.

Descriptions of the tokens are as follows :

Draney's / Canneries
Good for / 5¢ / in trade
As above but 10¢
As above but 25¢
As above but 50¢

All tokens are aluminum and are 25mm square.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S
VANCOUVER PIONEERS' ASSOCIATION MEDALS

by Larry Gingras F.R.N.S.

The Vancouver Pioneers' Association, as we know it today, came into being in 1911 and was incorporated under the Society's Act in 1926. This Association is actually a reorganization of the Vancouver Pioneer Society which was formed in the year 1893.

The 14K gold medals, made by Birks and provided by the Hudson's Bay Company between 1922 and 1928 for presentation by the Association to outstanding pioneers of Vancouver, are the most delicate and the most beautiful of all the medals associated with the Company.

There does not appear to be any existing records as to how it came about that the Company should provide these medals, but we do know that the purpose behind it was to do honour to the man or woman whom the Association felt was the most deserving.

Members of the Association were almost unanimous in their opinion that Henry J. Cambie should be the recipient of the first medal, but such harmony within the Association did not last very long. It seems that no matter who was chosen to receive the medal there were always some who found fault.

The situation came to a head in the spring of 1926 and the Association suggested to the Hudson's Bay Company that it might be best for all concerned if no further medals were presented. That the Company did not agree with the suggestion is born out by the following letter dated March 15, 1926 :

Dear Mr. Gordon:

"The committee are of the opinion that it would be unwise to discontinue the practice of presenting a H. B. Co. medallion to the Pioneer Assn. of B.C. and have authorized the presentation of a medallion for 1926."

Sincerely for H.B.Co.

H. T. Lockyer, Gen. Mgr.

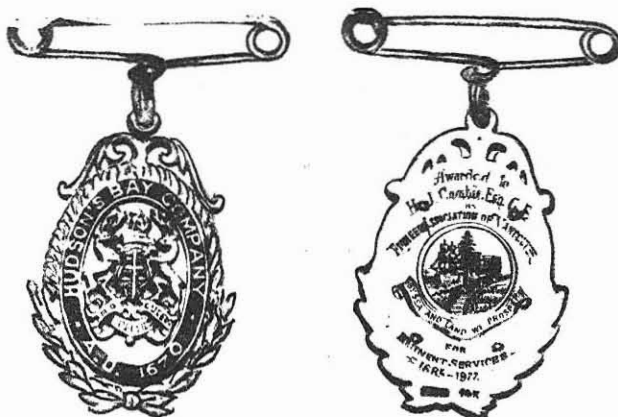
Although the medal was presented in 1926 and again in 1927 and in 1928 the dissatisfaction among some of the Association's members continued. The same situation existed when it came time to choose the recipient for the 1929 medal. They could not come to an amiable agreement and once again the Association approached the Hudson's Bay Company, this time offering a solution to their problem. The manner in which they solved their problem and restored harmony within their ranks may be seen in a letter sent

by the Hudson's Bay Company on September 27, 1929 to the Vancouver Pioneers' Association. The letter reads :

Dear Sir:

The Committee to whom was referred the question of the H.B.Co. medal beg. to report that in view of a change in the manager at Vancouver and that the Association are donating a past-President medal to those who have filled the President's chair; We recomed that we discontinue the presentation of the Hudson's Bay medal.

Respectfully submitted, etc.



1922

Henry J. Cambie

Henry J. Cambie was born in Ireland on October 25th 1836 and came to Canada at the age of 16 years. Between 1854 and 1861 he was employed as an engineer with the Grand Trunk Railway. He came to British Columbia in 1874 to survey the route for the transcontinental railway and to take charge of construction of the C.P.R. line through the rugged Fraser Canyon. Cambie Street in Vancouver is named in his honour. He was President of the Association in 1918 and passed away on April 22nd., 1928.

The Medal

This medal is made entirely by hand. The large oval on the obverse is also of 14K gold, painted with a blue enamel and secured to the body of the medal by four rivets which may be seen on the reverse side. The enamel on this oval has been chipped away so as to reveal in gold the inscription "Hudson's Bay Company A.D.1670". Shown in the centre of the reverse is the original Coat-of-Arms of the City of Vancouver which was discarded in 1903.

The reverse inscription reads : "Awarded to H. J. Cambie Esq.C.E. by Pioneers Association of Vancouver, for eminent services 1885 - 1922."

The dates refer to the year the recipient arrived in Vancouver and the year the medal was bestowed.

1923

Rev. Ebenezer Duncan McLaren

Rev. McLaren was born at Lanark, Ontario in 1850 and came to Vancouver in 1889. He was the first minister of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church in 1889 ; Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in 1903 ; Chaplain of the 158th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F. Shaugnessy Military Hospital ; Hospital Host of the Vancouver General Hospital ; Co-Founder of the Children's Aid Society ; President of the Western Residential Schools ; Grand Master, A.F. & A.M. in 1897. He served as the Association's President in 1915 , and passed away on November 29th 1935 in his 86th year.

1924

Alexander Morrison

Alexander Morrison was a partner in the firm of Armstrong and Morrison, builders of the Granville Bridge in 1909 and the Trail Bridge in 1912. (The firm had medals struck to commemorate the opening of both these bridges). They were also the contractors of the Georgia Street Viaduct and the first New Westminster Bridge. Mr. Morrison came to Vancouver from Montreal in 1890. He was a charter member of the Association and passed away on June 30th 1928

The medals

The only evidence I have found as to who the recipients were for the 1923 and the 1924 medals comes from a write-up in the Vancouver Province at the time the 1925 medal was presented. At that presentation Mr. Lockyer, General Manager of the Hudson's Bay Company in Vancouver, mentioned that the previous two recipients were the Rev. E. D. McLaren and Alexander Morrison. Neither the McLaren family nor the Morrison family have any knowledge of these medals.

1925

Mrs. Angus Fraser



On May the 8th 1925, Mrs. Angus Fraser was decorated with the Hudson's Bay Company's gold medal for her outstanding meritorious services to the City. She was the only woman to be the recipient of this medal. She was Hon. President of the Pioneers' Association and Hon. President of the Rosemary Club. She was active in the Red Cross during the Great War and a life long member of the Presbyterian Church. Her chief hobby was her garden.

The Medal

Unlike the Cambie medal, this medal is "die struck". The oval on the obverse is of blue enamel with gold lettering. The inscription on the medal reads: "Vancouver Pioneer's Association, 1925, Donated by Hudson's Bay Company, Annabella Fraser, widow of Angus Fraser, Born Douglastown, N.B. August 12th 1850, Arrived in B.C. September 1873, Her Children Shall Arise and Call her Blessed."

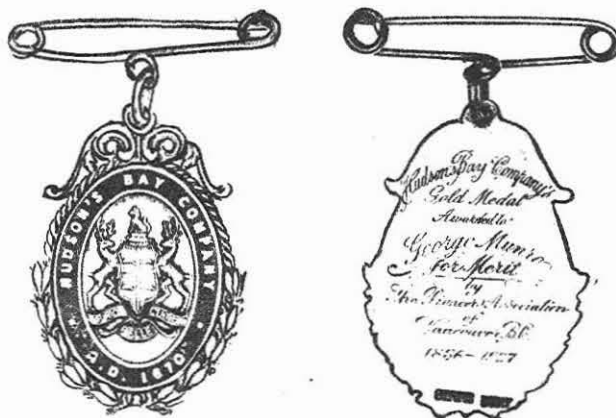
Although Mrs. Fraser's given name was Annabella, through some unknown reason the medal was originally engraved with the name "Ruth". Late in 1963 a member of the family returned the medal to Birks who did an excellent job of changing the name to Annabella.

George Robertson Gordon

Mr. Gordon was born at Gooderich, Ontario on September 1st 1861. In 1884 he came west to Spences Bridge where he spent two years before settling in Vancouver. He operated a men's Clothing store on Powell Street and had large real estate holdings in the City. He was Treasurer of the Association in 1911 and elected to the Presidency in 1916. He passed away on May 28th 1937.

The Medal

Although I have not been able to locate this medal I feel it is reasonable to assume the obverse was struck from the same die as was used in 1925. Correspondence with the only surviving member of the family verifies Mr. Gordon as the recipient and contains a hint as to the disposition of the medal. The letters say, in part: "I cannot be of any help in regard to the Pioneer medal given to my father. The medal has not been in my possession for some time. . . . None of my father's relatives or their families ever had the medal You will have to accept my word that it is Impossible to find the medal."



1927

George Munro

Mr. Munro was born at Bonners Ferry, Scotland in 1845. As a youth of seventeen he came to this country where he engaged in railway construction work, a profession he was to follow for nearly half a century. He was the first member on the roll of the Pioneers' Association. He was elected Vice-President of the Association in 1925, and was chosen President in 1926.

The Medal

This medal is die struck from the same die as used for the Fraser medal. The inscription reads: "Hudson's Bay Company, gold medal, awarded to, George Munro, for merit, by, the Pioneers Association, of Vancouver, B.C. 1886 - 1927."

1928

William David Burdis



Mr. Burdis was born in the north of England. He came to Canada in 1873 and settled in Vancouver in 1889. He took a great interest in civic affairs and became very active in promoting community spirit, and associated himself with many schemes which were a benefit to the city. In business he was Secretary for the B.C. Salmon Cannery Association for a quarter of a century, and also became the private Secretary to Mayor Openheimer. He loved to reminisce on the old days of Vancouver and because of this love it was fitting that he should be appointed as Historian for the Pioneers' Association.

The Medal

This medal is die struck from the same die as used for the Fraser medal. The inscription reads : "Hudson's Bay Company's gold medal, awarded to, William David Burdis, by, the Vancouver Pioneers Association, as a loyal pioneer citizen of Vancouver, B.C. 1889 - 1928."

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

CANADIAN BORDERLINE TOKENS

Fred Bowman

A. MCKINNEY & SON, POWELL RIVER

Ronald Greene

THOMAS PLIMLEY LTD.

Ronald Greene

THE TRADE TOKENS OF MANITOBA

Donald M. Stewart

TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S
PATRICK ASHLEY COOPER MEDAL

Larry Gingras

CANADIAN BORDERLINE TOKENS

by Fred Bowman, F.R.N.S.

The so-called Canadian Borderline Tokens are not listed by either Breton or Leroux and it cannot be claimed that they are one hundred per cent Canadian but they had a more or less limited circulation in Canada during the years when currency of small denominations was almost nonexistent. From about 1810 to the time when decimal coinage was established in Upper and Lower Canada in 1858, almost any type of coin was acceptable by the people in general. In some cases even plain discs of copper or brass were used. Banks, merchants and individuals found it very profitable to put into circulation tokens of any kind available. Some were manufactured locally while others were imported from the United States or England. Many of the anonymous tradesmens tokens used in England were imported and put into circulation in Canada. Others were made by manufacturers in England expressly for the Canadian market, a few struck and sent to importers in Canada in the hope of obtaining orders for quantities of them. The profits were large and the practice was quite legal.

The decision as to whether a coin was acceptable rested largely in the hands of the farmer women at Bonsecours Market in Montreal. If they were accepted at the market, well and good ; if not, then the distributor could have them accepted in some other locality.

Writers on English Tradesmens Tokens such as Batty, Atkins and Davis included them among other Canadian tokens. All large collections of Canadian tokens included numbers of these pieces largely picked out of circulation. They were certainly used in this country to some extent, along with a large assortment of other anonymous tokens which are Canadian beyond question.

1 -BON POUR DEUX SOUS PENNY

Obv. Laureate and draped bust to right. "BON POUR DEUX SOUS/1812"
Rev. Commerce with scales and cornucopia seated to left on a bale of goods. "ONE PENNY TOKEN"

This coin was struck at the establishment of Thomas Halliday in Birmingham, England, as it bears the signature "H" of Mr. Halliday on both faces. Probably only a few were struck as samples in the hope of obtaining orders for a quantity from distributors in Montreal. It was, without doubt, intended for Canada as this was the only possession which, at that period, used tokens with the legend in the French language.

The obverse is from the same die as Breton 958 with the Oak wreath replaced by the legend. The reverse is identical with that of Breton 958 .

Three specimens only are known to the writer, one of which shows considerable signs of wear.

2. -COMMERCE PENNY No date
 Obv. Laureate and draped bust to the right in a closed laurel wreath.
 Rev. Commerce with sprig and cornucopia seated to left on a bale of goods. "COMMERCE".
3. -COMMERCE PENNY 1814
 Obv. Laureate and draped bust to the right in a closed laurel wreath.
 Rev. Commerce with sprig and cornucopia seated to left on a bale of goods. "COMMERCE / 1814 "
4. -COMMERCE PENNY Prince of Wales crest.
 Obv. Commerce with sprig and cornucopia seated to left on a bale of goods. "COMMERCE"
 Rev. Prince of Wales crest of three feathers and motto "ICH DIEN" "TO FACILITATE TRADE / 1813 "
5. -COMMERCE ONE PENNY TOKEN
 Obv. Commerce with sprig and cornucopia seated to left on a bale of goods. "COMMERCE"
 Rev. "ONE / PENNY / TOKEN" in a closed wreath of oak and laurel.

While the following seven tokens are obviously Irish , they had a considerable circulation in Canada.

6. -WELLINGTON - E.STEPHENS PENNY 1813
 Obv. Laureate and draped bust of Wellington to left.
 "WELLINGTON & ERIN GO BRAGH / 1813"
 Rev. a crowned harp. "E.STEPHENS / DUBLIN"
7. -WELLINGTON - E.STEPHENS PENNY 1814
 Obv. Laureate and draped bust of Wellington to left.
 "WELLINGTON & ERIN GO BRAGH / 1814"
 Rev. A crowned harp."E.STEPHENS / DUBLIN"
8. -WELLINGTON - EDWD. STEPHENS PENNY 1816 draped bust
 Obv. Laureate and draped bust of Wellington to left.
 "WELLINGTON & ERIN GO BRAGH"
 Rev. A crowned harp. "EDWD.STEPHENS / 1816"
9. -WELLINGTON - EDWD. STEPHENS 1816 undraped bust
 Obv. Laureate bust of Wellington to left.
 "WELLINGTON / ERIN GO BRAGH"
 Rev. A crowned harp. "EDWD. STEPHENS / 1816"
10. -WELLINGTON - IRELAND PENNY 1818
 Obv. Laureate and draped bust of Wellington to right.
 "WELLINGTON ERIN GO BRAGH"
 Rev. A crowned harp. "IRELAND / 1818"

11. - WELLINGTON - IRELAND PENNY 1822
Similar to No. 10 but dated 1822
12. - WELLINGTON & VICTORY - EDWD. BEWLEY PENNY
Obv. Laureate and draped bust of Wellington to left.
"WELLINGTON & VICTORY / 1814"
Rev. Britannia with sprig and lance seated to left with shield
featuring a harp at back. "EDWD. BEWLEY / 1826"
13. - ONE STIVER
Obv. Female figure with sprig and caduceus seated to left on
a bale of goods. "TRADE & NAVIGATION / 1838"
Rev. "ONE / STIVER" in an inner circle. Around outside
"PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER"

This token, although obviously for British Guinea, had quite
a large circulation in Canada, due probably to the fact that
the reverse is very similar to Breton No. 962.
14. - PHOENIX PENNY
Obv. A Phoenix rising from flames in a wreath of laurel and
oak.
Rev. "ONE / PENNY / TOKEN" in a double inner circle surrounded
by a dense wreath of oak.
15. - JUSTICE PENNY
Obv. Draped figure of Justice holding sprig in right hand,
standing facing, in a wreath of laurel and palm.
Rev. "ONE / PENNY / TOKEN" in a wreath of laurel and oak.
16. - SHIP PENNY no date
Obv. A ship sailing to right.
Rev. "ONE / PENNY" in wreath of laurel.
17. - SHIP PENNY 1813
Obv. A ship sailing to right. "ONE PENNY TOKEN / 1813"
Rev. "ONE / PENNY / TOKEN" in a closed wreath of oak.
18. - GOD SAVE THE KING PENNY
Obv. Laureate and draped bust to right. "GOD SAVE THE KING/1830"
Rev. "FOR / PUBLICK / ACCOMMODATION"

This is an Isle of Man token but it had some circulation
in Canada.
19. - GOD SAVE THE KING HALFPENNY
Similar to No. 18 but of halfpenny size.

20. - C'EST DU CUIVRE HALFPENNY

Obv. Laureate bust to left, probably that of Napoleon.
Rev. Ship with Union Jack on the bow-sprit sailing to left.
"C'EST DU CUIVRE"

Lyman Low said of this coin, "The ship, the flag, the inscription, the engraver and Napoleon make it highly probable, in my mind, that it was made for circulation in Canada, where the warmest welcome was extended to everything having a semblance to a coin up to Victoria's coinage of 1858".
It is probably a pattern struck in the hope of obtaining orders for a quantity from Canada. The writer knows of but two specimens.

21. - LION HALFPENNY

Obv. A lion walking to the left. "HALFPENNY / 1813"
Rev. Britannia with sprig and trident seated to left, a shield behind, in a wreath of oak. The initials "B.C.C." for British Copper Company appear on some specimens immediately below the shield.
This coin, along with the following one, No. 22, are the two most commonly circulating in Canada. Batty lists eighteen varieties.

22. - VINCIT AMOR PATRIAE HALFPENNY

Obv. Laureate and draped bust to right. "VINCIT AMOR PATRIAE/1811"
Rev. Britannia with sprig and trident seated to left, shield behind, in a wreath of oak.

Batty describes twenty-two varieties.

23. - MERCURY HALFPENNY

Obv. Bust of Mercury with winged helmet and caduceus, to left.
Rev. Britannia with sprig and trident seated to left, shield behind, in a wreath of oak.

Many have the initials "B.C.C." for British Copper Company below the shield. Batty describes eleven varieties.

24. - BRUTUS HALFPENNY

Obv. Bust to left. "BRUTUS"
Rev. Britannia with sprig and trident seated to left, shield behind, in a wreath of oak.

Many have the initials "B.C.C." below the shield. Batty describes fourteen varieties.

25. - COMMERCE HALFPENNY 1811

Obv. Laureate and draped bust to right. "HALFPENNY TOKEN"
Rev. Commerce with sprig and palm branch seated to left, behind shield. "COMMERCE"

26. - COMMERCE HALFPENNY - GREAT BRITAIN
 Obv. Laureate and draped bust to right. "GREAT BRITAIN"
 Rev. Commerce with sprig and palm branch seated to left,
 shield behind. "COMMERCE / 1814"
 McLachlan says it was circulated in Nova Scotia.
 Batty describes six varieties.
27. - WELLINGTON - DELIVERER OF PORTUGAL AND SPAIN - Halfpenny size
 Obv. Bust of Wellington to left. "FIELD MARSHAL WELLINGTON"
 Rev. "THE / DELIVERER / OF PORTUGAL / AND SPAIN / 1814"
 in a wreath of laurel.
 This medal was used in Canada as currency to a limited
 extent. It came in silver, brass and copper and was usually
 holed.
28. -DUKE OF WELLINGTON - BORN - DIED - halfpenny size
 Obv. Bust of Wellington to left. "ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON"
 Rev. "BORN / MAY 1st. 1769 / DIED / SEP. 14th. / 1852" in a
 wreath of laurel.
 This medal too was used in Canada as currency to a limited
 extent.

TRADE TOKENS OF ONTARIO PUBLISHED

Mr. Fred Bowman's work on the Trade Tokens of Ontario has now been published. The work consists of 109 pages, printed by the off-set process and measures 5½" by 8" .

200 copies of the book were printed and Mr. Charlton given the selling rights.

This is a MUST for all numismatic libraries and we suggest you watch Mr. Charlton's ads for details as to price and availability.

A. McKINNEY & SON, POWELL RIVER, B.C.

by Ronald Greene

Residing in the Provincial Archives in Victoria is a token from the Robie Reid collection :

A. McKinney & Son/Powell River,/B.C.
Good for/ 10¢/in Trade

Alum. Oct. 27mm

Powell River is a town situated about eighty miles northwest of Vancouver. The history of the town is the history of the Powell River Paper Company (and later the Powell River Co. Ltd.). In 1901 in an effort to hasten the development of a pulp and paper industry the Government of British Columbia amended the "Land Act" providing for "Pulp Leases" which granted twenty-one year timber and pulp licences on generous terms. One of the provisions was that the lessee had to build and operate--for at least six months a year-- a plant capable of daily producing one ton of pulp or one half ton of paper per square mile of lease. By the time the legislation was repealed in 1903 four leases had been granted. Through some oversight two separate companies received grants in the Powell River area, one for the timber rights and the other for the power rights. However, eventually these two firms amalgamated and offered their properties for sale. The Powell River leases were the largest of the original leases issued, totalling 134,551 acres.

In 1908 a large American Lumber company, the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company, was logging twelve miles south of Powell River at Stillwater. The principals of this firm, Dr. D. F. Brooks, A. S. Brooks and M. J. Scanlon, saw the potentialities of the Powell River site and entered negotiations with the company then holding the leases. These negotiations were successful and in October 1909 the Powell River Paper Company was incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital. Construction started almost immediately and after considerable difficulty, technical and financial, the first paper was produced in April 1912. The Powell River Company, Ltd. grew to be one of the largest of its kind in the world until December 1959 when it merged with MacMillan & Bloedel to form the giant forest products firm now known as MacMillan, Bloedel, Limited. In 1960 Powell River celebrated its Golden Jubilee with a goldene medal.

Powell Lake, and the river, were named in 1880 after an outstanding early pioneer of British Columbia, Dr. Israel Wood Powell. Dr. Powell arrived in Victoria in 1862 after graduating in medicine at McGill University. Soon after Powell was elected to the Legislative Assembly where he was instrumental in the fight for confederation and in the setting up of the public school system in British Columbia. He was also active in the first militia unit in the Colony, the Victoria Volunteer Rifles, and was the first president of the B. C. Medical Council. In 1871 he was the first Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of British Columbia, an event honoured by a very handsome medal struck on the 50th anniversary of the Grand Lodge in 1921. From 1871 he was, for

many years, the superintendent of Indian Affairs in British Columbia. He died in Victoria on February 25, 1915 in his seventy-eighth year.

Andrew McKinney was a distant relative of the Brooks family and had on their behalf purchased a number of timber sites for their operations. With financial backing of the Brooks McKinney built the Powell River Hotel which was one of the first buildings put up in Powell River, probably being started during 1910. McKinney had two sons, George and Carl.

The families lived in two tar-paper shacks just behind the hotel, George with his wife and four children in one, and Carl with his wife and two children in the other. Some of the children were among the first school students in Powell River and "Grandpa" McKinney was on the first school board. Carl, however, left Powell River in the latter half of 1913 and moved south. He does not recall any token and unfortunately is the only surviving member of the generation which operated the hotel with Andrew McKinney. Another point is that the token mentions only "& Son" which might indicate that if the token were used at all it would have been after Carl left Powell River and thus between 1914 and 1917. A grand-daughter of Andrew McKinney says that while he was not a teetotaler he was not in favour of making money on liquor and so when liquor was forced upon the hotel he wanted to get out and sold when the opportunity arose. An interesting side-line to the operation of the hotel was the pig farm located less than one hundred feet in front of the hotel.

Sometime about prohibition (October 1917) McKinney sold the hotel to Mr. J. R. (Rod) McIntyre. Mrs. McIntyre's name was May, hence the name of the hotel became the "Rodmay", the name by which it is still known today. McKinney's original structure of thirty-one rooms has been more than doubled in the intervening years but the central portion can still be recognized -- of course the pig farm and the old shacks are gone. After McKinney sold out he and his son George moved, first to Saskatchewan and later to Claresholm, Alberta. In partnership they successively owned a hardware store, a grocery store, and a farm. Andrew died at Claresholm and George at Calgary.

THOMAS PLIMLEY LTD.

by Ronald Greene

Thos. Plimley Bicycles and Automobiles/1110 Government St. Victoria,
B.C. (inner circle) Singer, Humber, Massey-Harris & Enfield Bicycles/
Russell & Daimler/Cars/Repairing/of all/Kinds
Membership Emblem of the Don't Worry Club/(Swastika etc.) Good Luck/
Bachrach & Co. San Francisco. BR. RD. 32 (five known)

Thomas Plimley and his wife left England in 1892 intending to locate in Winnipeg. However, when they arrived the weather was so cold that they returned to the train and continued on to Victoria. The following year, 1893, Plimley entered business, dealing in bicycles. About 1901 the business was expanded to include gas buggies.

The first directory listing for Plimley, either business or personal, was in the 1897-98 directory when Onions & Plimley, Central Cycle Depot at 42 Broad Street was listed. Some time before the 1901 directory Onions vanished from the scene. The 1903 B.C. directory gives Central Cycle Depot, Practical Cycle Maker & Agent, 40-42 Broad Phone A837. The 1905-06 directory gives the address as the Metropolitan Block and the 1908 directory (dated February 1908) the bicycle department as 813 Government, one and the same address.

The 1909 directory (Feb. 1909) listed the Plimley Automobile Company Ltd at 606 Government and the Central Cycle Depot at 1110 Government Street. Henderson's 1910 B.C. directory (April 1910) lists Thomas Plimley Bicycles, W. M. Ritchie, manager, at 1110 Government but the 1910-11 directory issued in January 1911 gives the bicycle department at 1205 Langley. Thus sometime between February 1908 and January 1911 the firm's bicycle department occupied the location given on the advertising token.

Thomas Plimley died in 1929, having handled automobiles made by and bearing the names Russell, Daimler, Overland, Detroit Electric, Hupmobile, Cadillac, Packard, Chrysler and Austin. After his death his son, Horace Plimley, took over the business and in 1936 he expanded to Vancouver. Presently the Company has sales locations on West Broadway in Vancouver and Yates Street in Victoria.

On the occasion of the firm's 70th Anniversary the Daily Colonist and the Victoria Daily Times (Sunday April 28, 1963 issue of Colonist) carried a sketch of the firm's history with several photographs (1907 sales rooms, 1963 Yates Street sales and Horace Plimley). The article noted that there was a house at Cordova Bay built from the crates used to ship cars early in the century. The crates were built from tongue and groove lumber and some thrifty person collected enough to build the house.

THE TRADE TOKENS OF MANITOBA

Supplementary Listing No. 2

by Donald M. Stewart

While this listing records a number of newly discovered Manitoba tokens, there are still a great many known for which adequate descriptions are still unavailable. Future research may also result in positive attribution of a number of tokens thought to be from Manitoba but unlisted until the doubt is finally removed. Many plastic tokens are also known and it may be desirable to list them at some time.

Particular thanks for their assistance is given to Mr. James Astwood, Mr. J. D. Ferguson and Mr. Larry Gingras.

BRANDON

Travellers' Day at the Dominion Fair/Brandon, July 21st/(in exergue)
Greenduck Co. Chi./ Illus. Horseshoe around sheaf of wheat.
Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/Good
for 5% discount/ At Sutherland's/Jewelry Store/
904 Rosser Ave./Brandon, Man. Illus. Grandstand Br. Rd. 29

DAUPHIN

Clarence Willis,/Kings Hotel/Shaving Parlor/Dauphin, Man.
Good for/One/Shave Al. Rd. 25

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS

H.B.C./L/G/R
1.00 Al. Rd. 31

MORDEN

A Glorious Past and a Glowing Future/Morden/
1882 Manitoba 1962/ Illus. an apple and corn
80th Anniversary/This Token/Good For/50¢/
Trade Value in/Morden, Manitoba/During July
and August/1962/Morden, Manitoba Br. Rd. 34

Bert O'Brien/Morden/ Illus Star of David
Good for/ 1 / Shave Al. Rd. 25

J. S. McCannell/Main St./Morden
Good for / 1 / Shave Al. Rd. 25

MYRTLE

Kirk & Fitz-Henry/General/Merchants/Myrtle, Man.
Good /For 5 cts./ Trade Al. Rd. 22½
Good /For 10 cts./Trade Al. Rd. 25½
Good /For 25 cts./Trade Al. Rd. 28½
Good /For 50 cts./Trade Al. Rd. 32
Good /For / \$1.00 / Trade Al. Rd. 35

OAKLAND

A. G. Bell/Merchant/Oakland/Man.
Good for/5¢/in Trade

Al. Clo. 28

OAKVILLE

J. H. Walker/Oakville/Man.
Good for/1/Loaf of Bread
Good for/1/Loaf

Al. Oct. 26½
Al. Oct. 26

PLUM COULEE

Plum Coulee Co-operative/Service/Ltd.
Good for/\$1.00/in/Trade

Br. Rd. 35

RESTON

Reston/G. S. M. /Bakery
Good for/Two/Loaves

Al. Sq. 26

WINKLER

B. Loewen/General/Merchant/Winkler,Man.
Good for/5/in Merchandise

Al. Oval.26X18

WINNIPEG

W. J. Boyd/Baker/and/Confectioner/Winnipeg.
Good for/1/Loaf of Bread
Good for/1/Loaf/of/Bread

Al. Rd. 25
Al. Rd. 25

Buckwold's/Electric/Bakery
Good for/One/Loaf

Al. Sq. 23½

Manor Hotel/J. Tapper/Barber Shop
Good for/1/Shave

Al. Rd. 24

McCormick/1¢/Cafeteria
Same

Al. Sc1. 22 (7)

Pillow Radio/Co. Ltd.
Radio Token/Dahlberg

Zc. Rd 16 (h)

The officers of this Company advise they placed radios in Grace Hospital and Victoria General Hospital of Winnipeg and St. Boniface General Hospital. As tokens naming the latter two hospitals are known, it is possible that this token was made for use in Grace Hospital.

Working Men's/Union/Bakery
Good for/ Two/ Loaves/J 2910

Al. Rd. 19½

This is a correction of the token listed in the preliminary listing.

ADVERTISING TOKENS

BRANDON

Travelers's Day at the Dominion Fair/Brandon, July 21st/
(in exergue) Greenduck Co. Chi./Illus Horseshoe around
sheaf of wheat

Dominion Exhibition/Brandon/July 15th to 25th/Brandon/
Brewing Co.,/Premier Lager Illus Grandstand

Br. Rd. 29

GENERAL TOKENS

H.B.C./D/11
25

Al. Rd. 26

This token has the Hudson's Bay Company code
of D II for Ile-a-la-Crosse and was used in the
Saskatchewan District which included much of
Manitoba.

This is worth/\$1.00/At Safeway/Manitoba and Ontario/
Until/May 24/ 1957

Round & Round/She Goes/You Pay/Where She/Stops/
Nobody Knows

Al. Rd. 32

This is a spinner token.

* * * * *

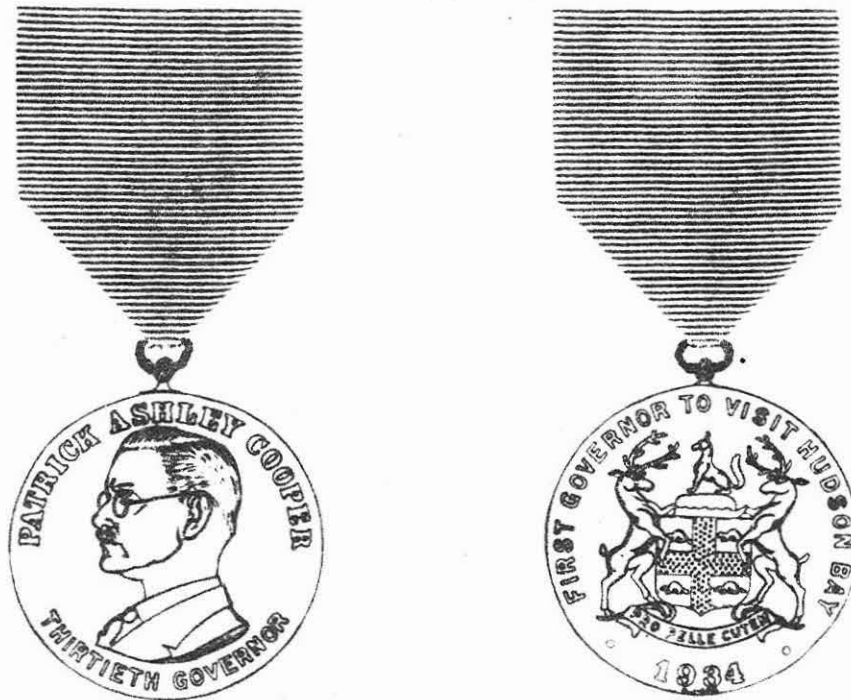
TOKENS ATTRIBUTED

The following tokens have been attributed :

CNRS No.		Att. by
293	Griffith Bakery	Vancouver, B.C. Greene
566	Pacific Stamp Works	Spokane, Wash. Searl
771	Weardale Farm	Hamilton, Ont. Palmer

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S
PATRICK ASHLEY COOPER MEDAL

by Larry Gingras F.R.N.S.



Following his graduation from Cambridge University, Patrick Ashley Cooper, the thirtieth Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, saw service in the First World War and went on to become a prominent figure in the business world. His greatest ability seemed to be in matters of finance and this led to his appointment to many high positions on government commissions as well as in private business. Mr. Cooper was appointed to the governorship of the Company in 1931; he was knighted by George VI in 1944 ; retired on November 20th 1950, and passed away on March 22nd 1961.

Unlike his predecessors, Mr. Cooper paid many visits to Canada to see with his own eyes the Company's operations. Probably his most historic visit was that which took place in 1939 when for the first time in the two hundred and sixty-nine years of the Company's existence the Governor was called upon to fulfill an obligation laid down in the original charter of 1670. The charter, granted by Charles II, called for the "Paying yearely to us our heires and successors for the same two Elkes and two Black Beavers whensoever and as often as we our heries and successors shall happen to enter into the said Countreyes Territoryes and Regions hereby granted." Governor Cooper paid this lawful rent to His Majesty King George VI during a ceremony at old Fort Garry Gate in Winnipeg.

Mr. Cooper's visit to Canada in 1934 was not only a significant event in the history of the Company but of particular interest from a numismatic point of view. On the 7th of July that year the Governor set sail from Montreal on the Company ship S.S. Nascopi, travelling up the eastern coast of Canada and into Hudson's Bay where he visited Rupert's House, the Company's birthplace, and many of the other old Company forts. In doing so he became the first Governor of the Company to visit the sites where the Company had begun their operations more than two and a half centuries before. Among the Nascopi's passengers on this memorable journey were government officials headed by Major McKeand, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, missionaries, company employees on their way to take up duties at various posts, and the Fur Trade Commissioner, Mr. Ralph Parsons. The ship stopped at Company posts along the way, unloading supplies while the Governor made his inspection and gave encouragement to the men who were assigned to these lonely posts. On Sunday morning August 19th, just six weeks after leaving Montreal, the Nascopi dropped anchor off Churchill, Manitoba. The Governor disembarked and following a brief inspection he continued on by train and aircraft to the Company's Canadian headquarters at Winnipeg where his historic journey came to an end.

The Medals

To commemorate this historic voyage, Mr. Parsons ordered oxidized bronze medals to be struck by R. J. Orr, a manufacturing jewelry firm in Winnipeg which, a short time before, had acquired the Dingwall factory when that firm was taken over by Henry Birks and Son. Mr. Thomas Shingles, the well known diesinker recently retired from the staff of the Royal Canadian Mint, worked in the Dingwall factory at the time and continued on, for a short while, under Mr. Orr.

The Hudson's Bay Company had requested that Mr. Cooper was to appear on the medal in profile but they were unable to furnish a suitable photo from which to work. Mr. Orr managed to locate a picture in a newspaper showing Mr. Cooper standing sidewise in front of a building. He had the picture enlarged and with the help of other front view photos Mr. Shingles was able to produce the profile shown on the medal.

Recently when speaking to Mr. Orr, now retired, he could not recall nor did he believe he had kept a record of the exact number of medals struck. It was his opinion that there were probably somewhere in the neighborhood of two thousand struck, but others who were in his employ at the time seemed to believe that two or three hundred pieces would be more correct.

There does not appear to be any record kept of the exact distribution of the medals. The Governor is said to have presented them to those of importance in the administration of the north whom he met during his voyage, and they are also said to have been presented to the ship's officers and passengers, and yet when interviewing some of these people, or members of their families, I found this did not always apply. Neither Ralph Parsons nor Captain Smellie received one. The Governor presented these officers with engraved silver cigarette cases, both of which are still in

their families' possession. Three of the Nascopie's passengers to whom I spoke have no recollection of ever receiving the medal.

On the other hand I find that during the latter part of 1934 there were thirty-six medals shipped to England and presented by the Governor to acquaintances as a memento of his trip. The Company retains three specimens in their London Archives, and in my own cabinet I have the medal presented to one of the government officials on board the Nascopi. Major McKeand remembered the voyage very well and of being presented with the medal which he left in his Ottawa office at the time of his retirement.

The Major mentioned that he had worked for the Department of the Interior, and during one of my trips to Ottawa I made a point of trying to locate his office in the hope the medal might still be there and I could examine it. I walked into a government office and rather nonchalantly asked the receptionist if she would mind directing me to the Department of the Interior. She assured me there was no such department and doubted that one ever did exist, and to prove her point she made numerous phone calls, enquired among the rest of the office staff, and finally directed me to several other government offices, all of whom backed her to the hilt. Feeling I was either on a wild goose chase or losing my marbles, and fearful of being pounced upon at any moment by the boys in white coats, I decided it was best that I vacate the premises and pursue the matter at a later date when I had a little more ammunition.

Some time ago I visited a small museum in an old Company fort so that I might view their collection and take notes for my files. I showed the attendant my little booklet containing photos of all known Hudson's Bay Company medals, tokens and paper money, which I carry at all times in order to compare them with specimens I see in my travels, and when he saw the Cooper medal he said he thought it rather odd the inscription should refer to Cooper as being the first Governor to visit the Bay when he was quite certain Governor George Simpson must have visited the place many times in the past. It would seem advisable to mention here that Mr. Cooper was the "Governor of the Company" whereas George Simpson and many of the other Governors mentioned in books dealing with the Company's history, and the Governors whose signatures appear on the Company's promissory notes were only local Governors.

The Cooper medals have the usual blue ribbon associated with most of the Company's medals, the pin being concealed behind the ribbon.

TRANSACTIONS
of
**THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY**

The British Columbia Pioneer Society

Ronald Greene

The Hudson's Bay Company's
Long Service Medals

Larry Gingras

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PIONEER SOCIETY

by Ronald Greene

In the Colonist of March 30, 1871 the following advertisement appeared :

Pioneer Society -- a number of gentlemen propose organizing a Pioneer Society and have called a meeting of all favourable to the same to meet at New Dominion Hall (Colonist building) tomorrow evening at 8 O'clock. The Society, if formed, will aim to accomplish the same objects that have been successfully worked out in connection with the San Francisco Pioneer Society, as well as to promote the interchange of fraternal feeling among the early settlers of the colony.

That sufficient interest was engendered is clear for there was a second meeting, held on April 18th and a final organizational meeting on April 28th, 1871. The latter date was usually held to be the official organization date by the Society. In the 1874 constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order (the earliest known to be extant) the objects were shown as :

To cultivate social intercourse, form a more perfect union among its members, and create a fund for charitable purposes in their behalf; to collect and preserve information connected with the early settlement and subsequent history of the country; to form such libraries and cabinets, and to pursue such literary and scientific objects as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine, and in all appropriate matters to advance the interests and perpetuate the memory of those whose sagacity, energy and enterprise, induced them to settle in the wilderness and become the founders of a new colony.

Throughout the lifetime of the Society these objects were adhered to, historical activities and collections were tempered with annual picnics in the earlier years, annual dinners replete with wines and cigars -- for the Pioneers were not Puritans -- attendance at funerals of fellow members, gifts to charity, help for fellow Pioneers who had fallen on hard times and often to their widows.

Membership was, of course, limited to men but furthermore it was limited to those having been in British Columbia before specific dates.

The 1874 Constitution stated :

The Society shall be composed of two classes. To the First Class, all who were residents of British Columbia prior to the 31st day of December 1858, and the male descendents of all such who were members shall be eligible. To the Second Class; all who were residents of British Columbia prior to the 1st January 1865, and the male descendents of all such who were members shall be eligible.

In May of 1892 a motion was entertained to extend the period of limitation to the date of Confederation with the Dominion of Canada (July 20, 1871). This change of rules was adopted and printed in the 1893 constitution.

The Charter Members were:

Thomas Harris (Victoria's first mayor)	Robert Ridley
R. J. McDonell	Edgar Fawcett
Robert H. Austen	Felix Leslouis
Alexander Young	S. Driard
Wm. P. Sayward	James Wilcox
Patrick McTiernan	Wm. Spence
Wm. Gardner	John Dickson
Henry E. Wilby	James Lowe
Jules Rueff	Francis Campbell
E. Grancini	Thos Lett Stahlschmidt
Andrew C. Elliot	Robert Burnaby (the municip- ality is named for him)
Honore Passerard	J. B. Timmerman

Some other names of interest, all later members, are :

C. E. Pooley, President of the Executive Council, 1889-98
Speaker of the House, 1887-89 , 1902-07
Peter McQuade, founder in 1858 of a ship chandlery still in business
Dr. James Trimble, Speaker 1872-1878
Jos. W. Trutch, Lt.-Governor of B.C. July 1871- July 1876
Hugh Nelson, Lt.-Governor of B.C. February 1887- July 1892
C. F. Cornwall Lt.-Governor of B.C. July 1881- February 1887
R. Cunningham, early northern merchant
Mr. Justice Drake
Robert Dunsmuir
Edgar Dewdney, Lt.-Governor of B.C. July 1892- November 1897
Capt. John Irving, C.P.R. Coastal Service founder
Noah Shakespeare, Victoria mayor 1882, post master
J. Teague Victoria mayor 1894-1895
Sir James Douglas (Honorary member), First Governor
Dr. J. S. Helmcken (Honorary member) Speaker of the House 1856-71

The second minutes book which was started in 1885 has survived along with certain other papers and so one can get a quite accurate picture of the badges issued by the Society and some of the difficulties encountered by the Society in its later years. However, the badges of the Society date before that time for in the Colonist of December 8, 1880 the following article appeared:

Pioneer Badges -- The new silver badges of the Pioneer Society have arrived and were worn at the dinner. They are very handsome. The emblems are an ax, a shovel and a pick crossed, with B.C.P.S. between. The designer is Mr. D. R. Harris, city surveyor

We can surmise that these badges were hollow for there is no record of any orders between 1880 and 1892 when an order was considered and placed. The following letters from Chas. E. Redfern, a member of the Pioneer Society, Mayor of Victoria for four years,

and a well-known local jeweler, refer to the "old hollow ones" or emphasize "solid".

43 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
March 28th, 1892

W. Humphrey Esq.

Dear Sir,

I can supply you with a die for making medals for the Pioneer Soc for the sum of thirty dollars and fifty solid (Redfern's emphasis) silver medals enamelled like the sample for three dollars each if you purchase the die, if you do not wish to purchase the die, the price of the medals would be \$3.50 each.

Yours truly,

Chas E. Redfern (signed)

43 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
May 25th, 1892

J. J. Austin Esq
Sec. B.C. Pioneer Society

Dear Sir,

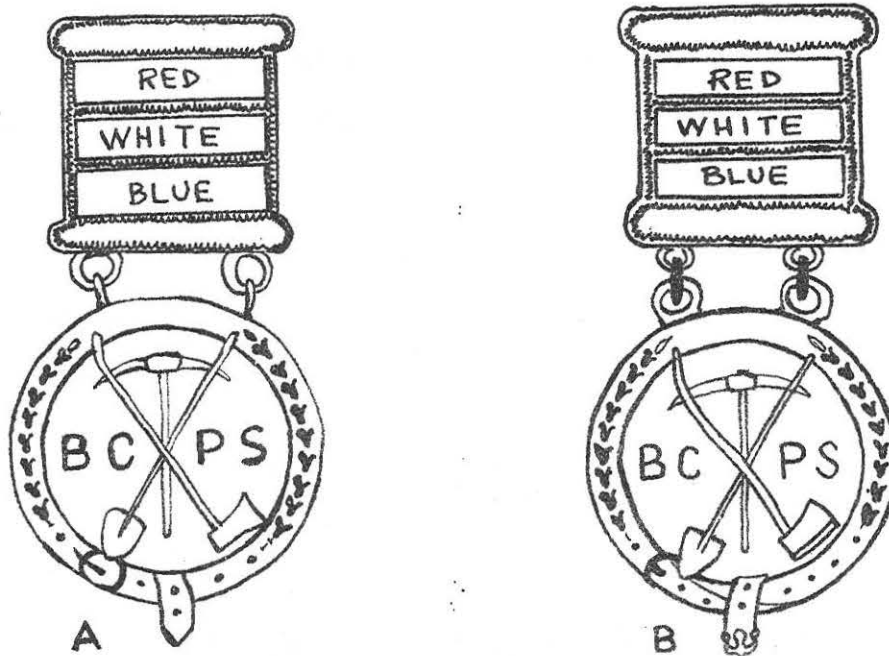
Herewith I enclose invoice for 50 silver medals ordered by the above Society and I think they will be found much superior to the old ones being nearly 1/2 oz. heavier each. The manufacturers inform me that they made an error in the quotation they gave me and could not repeat the order at the same price, as they have lost money on this transaction, which I can readily believe when I compare the weight of the new solid medals with the old hollow ones. The small die is returned cracked as it was not strong enough to bear the pressure necessary to make solid medals.

Yours truly,

Chas. E. Redfern (signed)

There is a specimen of a hollow badge in the Provincial Archives collection which we assume is from the 1880 order (there may have been re-orders prior to April 1883, but there is nothing noted in the cash book started then). Except for its light weight and hollow sound when tapped it is from the same dies as the badge illustrated as "A".

There was a further order of 25 badges in late 1904 for we have Redfern's invoice of January 5, 1905 for 25 silver medals at \$3.00 plus new dies at \$20.00. A number of unissued badges, still in their original boxes and wrappings were found when the records were recently uncovered. These badges are a quite different engraving from the earlier badges and are illustrated as "B".



Only the upper part of the badge is enamelled, three rectangular areas being enamelled red, white or blue as noted on the drawing.

From the minutes of January 6, 1892 we find the following entry, "Committee appointed (consisting of President & Vice President) to have badges for ex-president prepared....", and from the entry for February 3 of the same year :

Report of badge committee accompanying badges prepared for presentation to Past Presidents received. The President presented Past President Morris Moss Esq. with badge who in eloquent and patriotic terms thanked the Society for the honour conferred upon him amid plaudits of members.

Moved . . . committee . . . to consider advisability of adopting a new badge or procuring a further supply of old pattern.

m Thus Morris Moses would have been the first President to have received the Past President's badge, a badge which would be one of the "Old Hollow Ones". Chas. Hayward, President for 1905 and 1906, and Victoria mayor for 1900, 1901 and 1902, is the last President that definitely received the Past President's badge, there being no reference to badges being given to his successors. A number of entries and expenditures over the period 1894 to 1906 show that the Past President's badge was the silver badge of the Society gilded and suitably engraved.

The minutes book gives a picture of the condition of the Society. The peak of prestige and wealth of the Society appears to have come at the end of the 1880's. A fine hall on Broad Street at Trounce Alley was leased early in 1890. The hall must have been a financial burden during the depression that struck shortly afterwards. Assets of over \$3200 in 1889 dwindled to less than half that in 1894. With an initiation fee of \$5.00 and \$6.00 per year for dues membership was quite expensive and in spite of the fact that many of the members were well established in the community during the depression dues were hard to collect. And not least of all, as the members of the Pioneers were reduced by death there were fewer and fewer eligible for membership under the stringent period-of-limitation by-law. However, in the 1890's attendance was steady if light, between 15 and 20 to a regular meeting, more at the annual meetings, close to 40 to the annual banquet and good turnout to funerals. It may be noted here that the 1893 constitution listed 219 members as living, 109 as deceased and 34 resigned or withdrawn.

In March 1893 the Honourable Edgar Dewdney applied and was accepted as a member. C. W. D. Clifford applied for membership and was accepted in November 1895. Clifford was later to become a member of the Provincial Legislature and later still to issue his own trade tokens.

By 1903 perhaps someone saw the end of the Society ahead, as old members departed and potential members were not plentiful, for there was a motion made "that the extension of time for admission to membership be the 31st December 1885 after the last spike was driven in the Canadian Pacific Overland Railway November 1885". This motion apparently was not accepted but the question arose often until finally in April 1905 the following motion carried unanimously, all fourteen present in favour -- but to amend the by-laws required 16 votes and thus the amendment had to be

confirmed the following month with 22 favourable votes, a number by proxy :

" . . .all males who have resided at least twenty five years in B.C. shall be eligible for membership in the Society."

But alas, too late. The failure to get a quorum was not new. A normal meeting required ten for a quorum. The year 1903 seldom saw a quorum, 1904 did not have a quorum from January to October and so that year all meetings had to be unofficial.

In January 1905 the Honourable Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, applied for membership. As the entry for entrance fees shows only \$10.00 in 1905 he must have been one of only two new members that year. Entries in the minutes book were seldom made after 1905 and there was none between March 1907 and April 1909. At this point correspondence was entered into with Post Number One (Victoria) of the Native Sons of British Columbia with regard to amalgamation. The assets of the Pioneer Society were turned over to the Native Sons. A fire shortly afterwards destroyed some or most of the items of historical interest (old-time Native Sons members recall the incident but the fire occurred during the period that has not been indexed in the newspaper files of the Provincial Library and so the date and extent of the loss will not be discovered for some time). Similarly due to the serious illness of the Native Sons Secretary the records of that Society are presently inaccessible and it cannot be determined if actual amalgamation took place.

APPENDIX I

List of Presidents

1871-72	John Dickson	1893	Jos. Clearihue
73-74	W. P. Sayward	94	A. Graham
74	J. Grancini	95	J. J. Austin
75	J. T. Seymour	96	Wm. Humphrey
76-77	J. T. Seymour	97	T. J. Partridge
78-79	T. Elwyn	98	Noah Shakespeare
80-81	J. W. Douglas	99	J. Robertson
82-83	Capt. Clark	1900	H. D. Helmcken, K. C.
84-85	John Kurtz	01	E. Pearson
86	C. E. Redfern	02	Wm. McKeon
87-88	M. W. McNiffe	03	R. Hall, M. P. P.
89	E. C. Johnson	04	
90	Morris Moss	-05	Chas Hayward
91	J. B. Lovell	06	Ald. James Douglas
92	Thos. Flewin	07	E. J. Wall

APPENDIX II

List of Badges

1. Old Engraving- hollow silver- as illustration "A"
2. " " - solid silver - as illustration "A"
3. New Engraving- solid silver - as illustration "B"
4. Old Engraving- hollow silver gilt (Past Pres. badge)- as "A"
5. " " - solid silver gilt (Past Pres. badge)- as "A"
6. New Engraving- solid silver gilt (Past Pres. badge), which if it exists would be as "B". The last known Past Pres. badge to have been awarded was invoiced a month before the new engravings so probably it was an old engraving (No.5).

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S

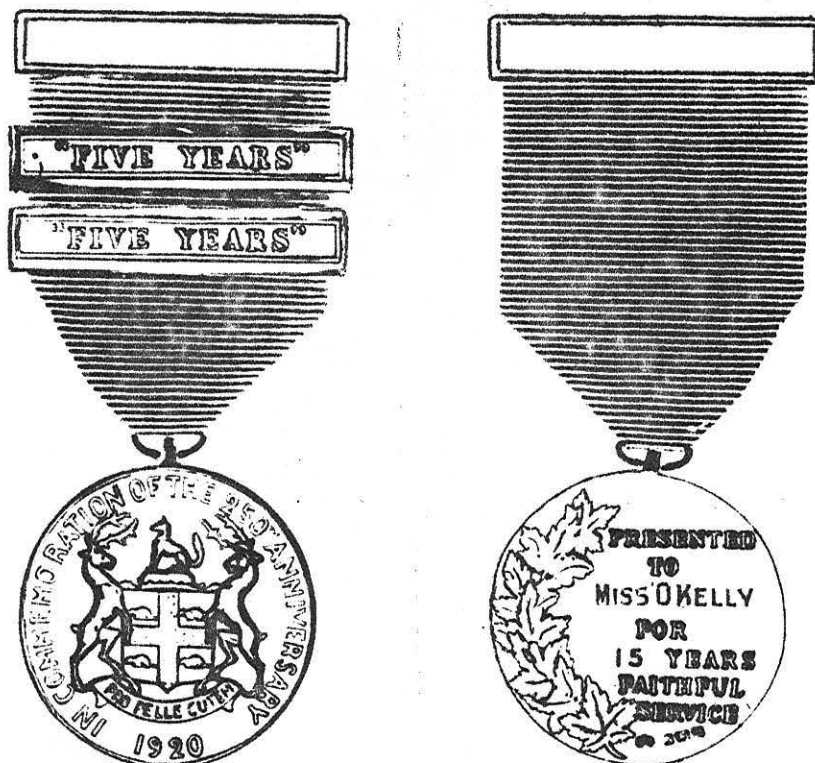
LONG SERVICE MEDALS

by Larry Gingras F.R.N.S.

We have already discussed the special medals struck to commemorate the Company's 250th Anniversary in May of 1920, and which were distributed, more or less, among dignitaries and those holding supervisory positions in the Company.

The Company, however, was not unmindful of the important roll played by other faithful employees and in order to show their appreciation and to have them participate in the anniversary celebrations of 1920, the Company decided to present silver medals to all employees having fifteen or more years of service and gold medals to all employees having thirty or more years of service. A bar was to be given for each additional five years of service. An order was therefore placed with Elkington & Co. of London for fifty-four gold and ninety-one silver medals for the Canadian staff, and for nine gold and nine silver medals for the London staff. Medals for the Canadian staff were shipped to Canada on the Minnedosa the 9th of April, 1920.

You will notice that the obverse die is the same die as used for striking the 250th anniversary medals.

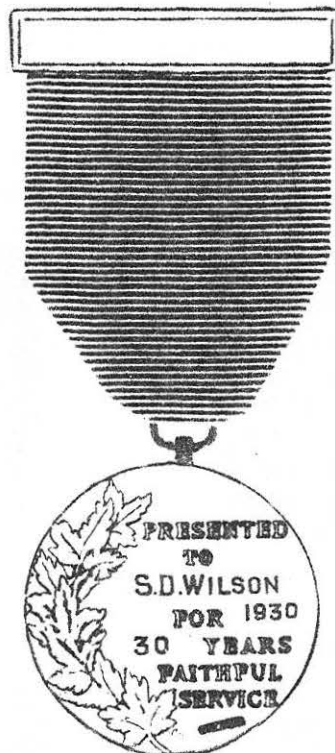


The presentation of Long Service medals in 1920 met with such great enthusiasm that later on that year it was decided to continue this practice in the years to come. The obverse was to bear the same inscription because it was felt that an employee who worked for the Company in 1920 became eligible for the medal commemorating that occasion after he had worked for the prescribed number of years.

A few years later the contract for supplying Long Service medals was given to the Alexander Clark Company of London, the original obverse and reverse dies being utilized. The only difference is in the maker's mark stamped below the word "service".

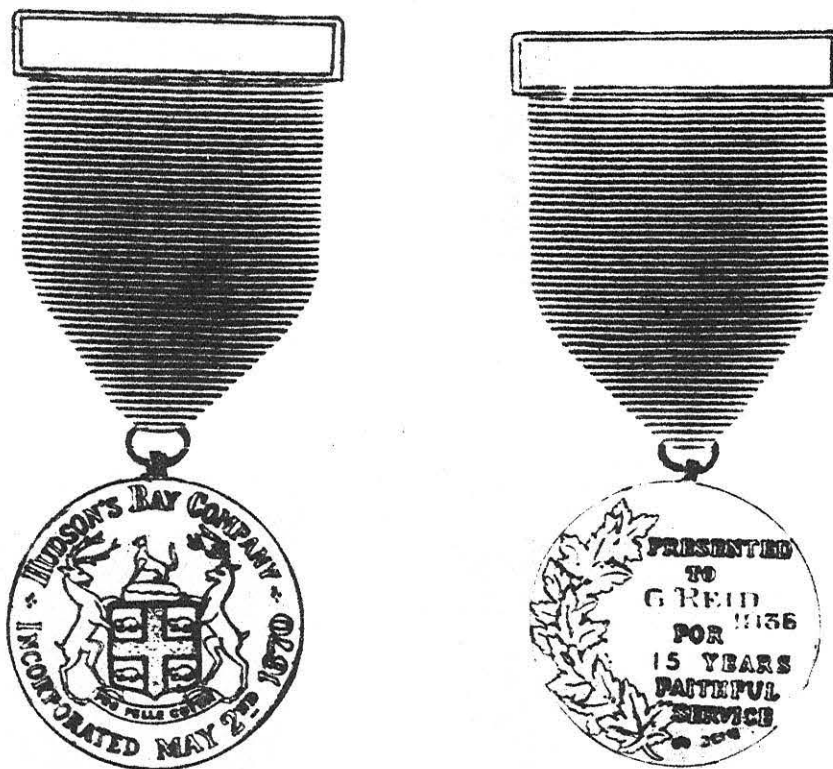
In September of 1928 the Company instructed the Alexander Clark Company to engrave the year of presentation on all subsequent medals otherwise it would appear they had all been presented in 1920.

The thirty year medals of this period were struck in 9K gold. The original obverse and reverse dies still being used for both the fifteen year and the thirty year medals.



Realizing in 1935 that employees now becoming eligible for the fifteen year medals had not been with the Company in 1920, the Committee came to the decision at a meeting held in London on April 30, 1935 that the obverse inscription on all such medals to be presented on or after May 2, 1935, should be altered to read : "Hudson's Bay Company, Incorporated May 2nd. 1670 ". The inscription on the thirty year medals would not be altered until 1950, thirty years after the celebrations of 1920.

Only the obverse die for the fifteen year medal is changed at this time.



For the years 1940 to 1943 inclusive, the Long Service medals were supplied by John Pinches of London, and here we find a change in the obverse and reverse dies for both medals. The inscriptions are not changed, and the thirty year medals still struck in 9K gold.

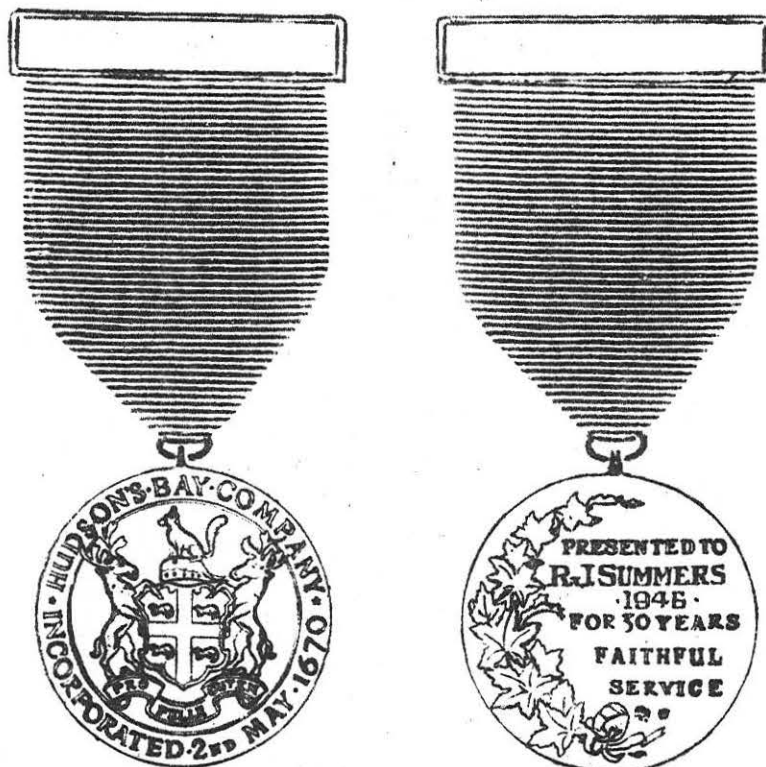


One of the outcomes of a meeting of the Committee in London on January 7, 1943 was that all future medals for the Canadian staff should be struck in Canada, and as a result of this we will now consider the Canadian medals separate from those struck for the London staff.

Although the Canadian Committee came to the decision on the 13th of April 1944 that they would award long service employees with lapel buttons instead of medals, it was not until October 20, 1949 that they were able to agree upon a suitable design and put this new policy into effect.

Medals and bars for the Canadian staff for the years 1944 to 1949 were purchased from C. Lamond & Fils, of Montreal, and once again we have a change in the obverse and reverse dies for both medals. The Canadian staff's thirty year medals were struck from the same dies that were used for striking the fifteen year medals. You will note this is not in accordance with the policy laid down in 1920 that the inscription on the thirty year medals was to read "In commemoration of the 250th anniversary, 1920" , until the year 1950.

The thirty year medals struck in Canada are of 14K gold.



At a meeting of the London Committee on June 14, 1944 it was agreed that they too would follow the new policy of the Canadian Committee and award lapel buttons in place of medals but no further action was taken on the matter. In 1949 the Company reversed their earlier decision and re-introduced Long Service medals. John Pinches Ltd. was again asked to supply medals for all London staff members who had qualified for them since 1944 and for future needs. This firm still supplies medals for the London staff.

The only Long Service medals known to have been struck in a metal other than sterling and gold are two specimens struck in bronze from the original dies, complete with ribbon and two five-year bars. These specimens were specially struck for M.A. Jamieson, European Manager of the Montreal Daily Star, who wrote to the Company on November 18, 1932 requesting two specimens 'in connection with a collection of medals which is being formed and which later is to be exhibited in Canada'. These two medals were shipped to Mr. Jamieson the following month. One of these specimens is now in the cabinet of an Eastern Canadian collector.

The facts presented here are based on information received from the Company's Archives and from my personal examination of many Long Service medals. However, upon examining some of these medals one is apt to find certain discrepancies. One outstanding example is found in the medals presented to Captain R.J. Summers. From the last photograph you will notice that the Summers' thirty year medal was presented in 1946, and this would mean that he became eligible for the fifteen year medal in 1931. However, my examination of the Captain's fifteen year medal revealed that the year of presentation was 1932 AND it was struck from the John Pinches dies which were used between 1940 and 1943. This puzzled me somewhat at first but upon questioning Mrs. Summers she recalled that her husband's name had been overlooked when he became eligible for the fifteen year medal and that it was not until some twelve years later that the error was rectified. The Company would have little alternative but to present him with an antedated medal of the type then being used. The discrepancy in dates, as outlined here, is of no great consequence (although it certainly hampers us in our research) and is something I have encountered from time to time during my study of these pieces.

Another interesting thing I have noticed on some of the medals presented in 1933 and 1935 (and this probably applies to other dates) is that immediately following the maker's mark there appears the conjoined heads of King George and Queen Mary in an incused oval. This has been stamped on the medal after it was struck, and at this writing I have been unable to determine the reason for it.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the Company's Archives, and to all the long service employees, who through their generous co-operation have made this study a much easier task.